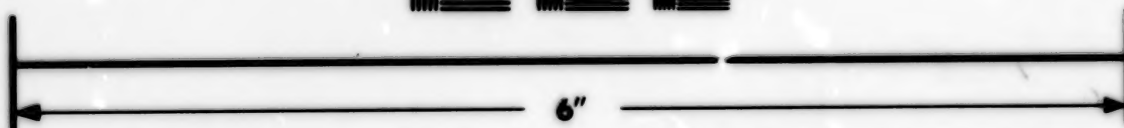
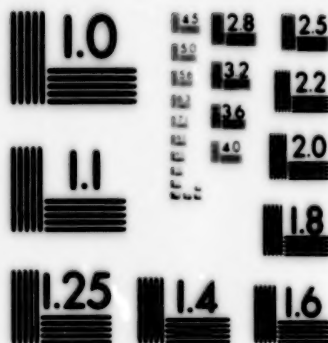




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# DAILY REPORT

**China**

Vol I No 170

2 September 1981

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COVERAGE OF UN MEETING ON UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

## Important North-South Dialogue

OW010923 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Consolidated news report by Lu Dasheng: "An Important North-South Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] Geneva, 29 Aug (XINHUA)--The UN meeting on the question of the most underdeveloped countries is scheduled to be held in Paris 1-14 September. This meeting signifies an important North-South dialogue and its main task is to formulate and approve after discussion a "new program for concrete action in supporting the most underdeveloped countries in the 1980's" (hereinafter designated as "new concrete action program") to help the world's 31 poorest countries change their economic outlook and develop in the direction of self-reliance.

The most underdeveloped countries listed at the end of 1971 according to UN criteria include: Afghanistan, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Somali, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Upper Volta, West Samoa and the Yemen Arab Republic. Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Gambia, Cape Verde, Comoros and Guinea-Bissau were later added to the list in 1975, 1977 and 1981.

Of the most underdeveloped countries mentioned, 21 are in Africa, 9 in the Asian and Pacific region and 1 in Latin America. According to the most recent estimates for 1981, the total population of each of these 31 countries averages 280 million and the per capita income amounts to only \$183, with people living in the most difficult conditions.

This Paris meeting will put forth a long-term action program, that is, the "new concrete action program."

In spite of the fact that there are certain conflicts of interests between the developing countries and the most underdeveloped countries, most countries still attach importance to the unity of the Third World in their talks and take the special interests of the most underdeveloped countries into consideration. China also sympathizes and supports the reasonable stand taken and the just demands put forth by the most underdeveloped countries; in spite of its own difficulties at present, China will continue to provide economic aid to the best of its ability in accordance with its eight-point foreign aid principle so as to fulfill its internationalist obligation.

The most underdeveloped countries are universally attaching importance to this Paris meeting and pinning great hope on it. They are making efforts to see that this special North-South dialogue will achieve satisfactory results so as to lay a good groundwork for carrying out the "new concrete action program" and for improving the atmosphere for the North-South dialogue.

## Conference Opens 1 Sep

OW011924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, September 1 (XINHUA)--The UN conference on the least developed countries opened at the UNESCO headquarters here today. The main task of the conference, the first of its kind since the creation of the United Nations, is to discuss, draw up and adopt a substantial programme of action to assist the least developed countries in the 1980's.

King of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, Rwanda President Juvenal Habyarimana, Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and President of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira were among the over 150 representatives from UN member states, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to attend the opening ceremony. A Chinese delegation led by Cheng Fei, vice minister of the Chinese Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, took part in today's meeting.

There are now 31 least developed countries in the world, 21 in Africa, 9 in the Asian and the Pacific region and one in Latin America. The three original criteria of the least developed countries were: the per capita GDP (gross domestic product) was 100 or less than \$100 (valued in 1968); the manufacturing industry accounted for 10 percent or less than 10 percent of the GDP; and the literate accounted for 20 or less than 20 percent of the whole population.

French President Francois Mitterrand in his inaugural address said that in the past ten years, the least developed countries have got almost no economic development as their economic growth has merely kept pace with their population growth and in some countries the economy even began its downhill course so the already very low living standard there was continuing to decline. Their agricultural production has remained stagnant and could not meet the needs of these countries. For instance, in 1978, the Third World countries as a whole had to import 60 million tons of food grain as against the fact that in 1930 they exported 10 million tons. He noted that the least developed countries have increasingly depended on grain imports and the official aids from foreign countries. He stressed that the developed countries should offer aid to the least developed countries, the aid that will give them not only the means to survive, but to develop. He said that France has laid its stress on the concrete help to the southern countries to enable them to deal with the acute problems caused by skyrocketing energy costs. He said that any development requires a large amount of funds and therefore there is the need for more stability and more continuity in income for the developing countries, especially the least developed countries. He said France stands for stabilizing the earnings of the Third World countries from their raw materials exports. "France hopes the spirit of shared responsibility should replace distrust and indifference in North-South relations," he added.

According to reports, the economic situation in the least developed countries rapidly worsened in the mid-1970's and the gap between them and the rich countries became wider. To change such a situation, the fifth UNCTAD conference held in Manila in 1979 decided to hold the current conference to work out a long-term programme of action to help the least developed countries to overcome their poverty and backwardness and advance to self-reliance as soon as possible.

#### Zhao Ziyang Message

OW011222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a congratulatory message to the United Nations conference on the least developed countries today.

The message reads as follows: "On the occasion of the convening of the United Nations conference on the least developed countries, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government, our warm greetings to the conference. China is a developing socialist country belonging to the Third World. Our country has always deeply sympathized with the least developed countries for the difficulties they are faced with. We are of the view that helping them develop their national economies is a bounden duty of the international community as well as an important element of the cause of unity and mutual help among the peoples of various countries. In this spirit, I wish the conference positive results through the joint efforts of the delegates from the various countries."

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT NOTED

## Progress Lauded

OW012218 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Today, 1 September, marks the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement. On 1 September 1961, the first summit meeting of the nonaligned nations opened in Zionism Yugoslavia's capital, Belgrade. Since that meeting, fully 20 years have elapsed.

Over the past 20 years the Nonaligned Movement, by upholding the principles of independence, peace, neutrality and nonalignment; by opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism, ionism and hegemonism; and by defending world peace, has played an important role in international affairs. The Nonaligned Movement has actively supported the oppressed people's struggle for national independence, has assisted the Third World countries to resist aggression and slavery and consolidate national independence, thus advancing the world's national liberation movement.

In international economic affairs, the Nonaligned Movement has persistently opposed the superpowers' policies of plundering, exploiting and shifting their economic crises onto the shoulders of the medium-sized and small nations, and has strived to establish a new international economic order.

The Nonaligned Movement's vigorous development has made the superpowers panic-stricken, particularly the Soviet Union, which considers itself a natural ally of the Nonaligned Movement.

Both prior to and after the Havana conference, the Soviet Union stepped up its interference with the Nonaligned Movement and tried to split it. It supported some of the nonaligned nations in opposing other nonaligned nations in an attempt to provoke conflicts and create contradictions inside the Nonaligned Movement. Only 3 months after the Havana conference of the Nonaligned Movement, Soviet social imperialism, in its stubborn pursuit of world hegemonism, had the impudence to brazenly invade Afghanistan--a founder of the Nonaligned Movement. This criminal act thoroughly revealed the hypocritical features of this self-appointed natural ally of the nonaligned nations and laid bare its true hegemonic and aggressive nature before the world. The invasion fully demonstrated the Soviet Union's perverse interference in a nonaligned nation's internal affairs and its brutal encroachment on the latter's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It shows that Soviet hegemonism is the most dangerous enemy of the Nonaligned Movement and the Third World countries.

At the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting held in India's capital New Delhi last February, the Soviet Union again colluded with the Cuban and Vietnamese delegates in applying pressure on the meeting in a vain attempt to change the orientation of the Nonaligned Movement and turn it into an instrument of Soviet aggression and expansion. But the nonaligned nations firmly united, upheld the nonaligned principle and justice, launched uncompromising struggles against the Soviet Union and its lackeys Cuba and Vietnam and finally won victory.

The past 20 years have witnessed the vigorous development and sturdy maturing of the Nonaligned Movement. Over the past 20 years, the Nonaligned Movement has launched resolute struggles against imperialism, colonialism, and particularly hegemonism. It has made tremendous achievements and won the acclaim of the people of the whole world. Despite the facts that there will still be setbacks on the road of advancement, and that the Soviet Union and its lackeys Cuba and Vietnam will exhaust every means to sabotage and disrupt it, the Nonaligned Movement, an irresistible force that conforms to the historical trend of the times, will surely become even stronger and advance unopposed if the nonaligned nations can unite, cooperate with one another and uphold their just principles.

## Yugoslavia Marks Anniversary

OW020826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 1 (XINHUA)--A grand meeting was held in the building of the Federal Assembly here tonight to mark the 20th anniversary of the first summit conference of the non-aligned countries. Sergej Kraigher, president of the Federal Presidium, spoke at the meeting.



Present at the meeting were Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Federal Assembly, Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic, Lazar Mojsov, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and other leaders of the country.

A huge picture of the heads of state and government attending the first summit conference hung in the meeting hall. 20 years ago, it was in this hall that the heads of state and government of 25 non-aligned countries held the first conference under the chairmanship of Josip Broz Tito and adopted the principles of the Non-aligned Movement.

In his speech, Kraigher said that in the past 20 years, the Non-aligned Movement experienced all kinds of pressure, difficulties and tests, and had grown in strength in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. Today, he said, the non-aligned countries have become the most active members of the United Nations. The original principles of the movement are an irreplaceable support in settling contradictions of the modern world in the struggle for peace and the democratization of international relations, he said. Referring to the international questions, he stressed the need for non-aligned countries to settle their disputes peacefully. He appealed for a peaceful settlement of their disputes.

The president strongly condemned the latest attack of the South African regime on Angola. He expressed his concern over the fact the UN Security Council was prevented from carrying out its basic role to stop aggressors and defend the independence and integrity of a sovereign country. Kraigher assessed that the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean is causing concern. He added that attempts by outside factors to exploit such a situation to their global interests can easily be recognized. The president stressed the Yugoslav stand on the inadmissibility of intervention, interference and pressure from outside on any independent country and under any pretext. He said that in this context Yugoslavia views the problems of Kampuchea, Afghanistan and El Salvador and that it will view in the same way any other problem regardless of who creates it.

Kraigher said that the overall development so far shows that blocs do not offer a guarantee for a lasting and generally acceptable solution mainly because they themselves are involved in conflicts and rivalry.

At the end of the meeting, President of the Federal Assembly Markovic unveiled a plaque in the hall marking the first summit conference of the non-aligned countries.

#### Message From Nepal's King

OW010814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Kathmandu, September 1 (XINHUA)--King Birendra of Nepal today reiterated Nepal's commitment to the basic ideals of the Non-aligned Movement and expressed his desire for the attainment of these objectives in a message marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Non-aligned Movement.

"This movement," said King Birendra, "is the embodiment of the aspirations of the majority of the nations of the world to live in peace free from fear and threat or pressure from any quarter, and to seek to develop themselves on the basis of international amity and peaceful co-existence among nations."

The king said that from the start Nepal has been playing a significant role in promoting the positive attributes of the Non-aligned Movement and channelising them towards constructive activities. Nepal's unflinching faith in the principle of non-alignment is clearly demonstrated by the fact that it is incorporated in the constitution of Nepal as the guiding principle of its foreign policy. The king also made it clear that the proposal to declare Nepal a zone of peace will prove to be a significant corollary to the Non-aligned Movement's fundamental aim to strengthen and broaden the efforts for world peace.

ZHONG AGAINST RELAYING U.S. COMPLAINT TO DPRK

OWO20127 Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing Sept 2 KYODO--Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong Tuesday disfavored a U.S. request to pass on to North Korea a complaint over last week's alleged missile attack on a U.S. spy plane. Zhong told foreign correspondents that North Korea is an independent state and added the United States might have other ways of contacting North Korea.

The U.S. Government, which has no diplomatic relations with North Korea, had asked both China and the Soviet Union to convey the U.S. protest to the Koreans. The United States claimed an SR-71 reconnaissance plane was attacked last Wednesday but North Korea denied this, saying it is a U.S. fabrication.

Zhong said China is still preparing to send a high power military mission to the United States but no date has been fixed as yet. He was referring to the projected U.S. visit by Chinese Deputy Chief of General Staff Liu Huaqing and other officials originally scheduled for last month but later postponed.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced during his visit here in June that the Chinese mission will visit Washington in August for talks on the U.S. offer to sell lethal arms to China but the visit was mysteriously postponed.

Zhong said preparations are still being made so as to make the visit a success.

He said China wants to normalize diplomatic relations with Indonesia at an early date for peace in Asia. There are no problems on the Chinese side for the diplomatic normalization, he said, suggesting it is up to Indonesia.

U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY UNDER PRESIDENT REAGAN

HK011603 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Zhang Dezhen [1728 1795 4176]: "U.S. Military Strategy in the Course of Readjustment"]

[Text] During its first 6 months in office, the Reagan administration has carried out a major readjustment of its national defense posture while concentrating attention on its internal economic problems. To stem the tide of growing inferiority of the Armed Forces of the United States in relation to those of the Soviet Union and to realize his desire to rearm the United States, President Reagan, on the one hand, has carried on some of the military policies formulated in the later period of the Carter administration, such as the vigorous development of the Rapid Deployment Forces, the acceleration of building up the system of military bases in Middle East and the Persian Gulf, the continuous pursuit of the nuclear strategy called the "counterforce strategy" and its further development to make it more concrete. On the other hand, he has adopted a series of more daring measures, including the continuous increase in military expenditure, the explicit proposal for reestablishing the naval superiority of the United States and the decision on the production of neutron bombs which was suspended by President Carter and on stockpiling them on U.S. territory. Obviously, these measures are not isolated. They are the major measures adopted by President Reagan to gradually accomplish his military strategy. Recently U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger declared, "the Reagan administration is drafting a new military strategy." Inside the United States, wide-ranging discussions have been going on centering on the problem of military strategy. The new strategy of the United States has not yet been finally defined, but from what was revealed in a few tentative strategic ideas put forth by the Reagan administration since it came into office and the measures it has adopted in building up its armed forces, some outlines of the new strategy can be discerned.



They are, in short, the following points:

1. To counter the worldwide military challenge of the Soviet Union, the United States clearly declared that it was prepared to fight for anything concerning its immediate interests in wars of any scale and any type. This not only means a decisive end to the Nixon doctrine but a great step forward from the Carter doctrine. After the Vietnam war, the Nixon administration carried out a policy of reduction, and decided that in order to concentrate its strength on guaranteeing the vital area of Europe, the United States would counter the challenge in Asia and other regions by adopting a new policy of offering naval and air support and employing local forces instead of directly participating. After the Carter administration came into office, despite vehement debate in the United States on the problem of U.S.-Soviet relations, President Carter did not change this attitude for quite a long time. It was not until the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan when the movement of its force to the south constituted a serious threat to the oilfields in Middle East that he immediately announced that the Persian Gulf was an area of vital interest to the United States and put forth the Carter doctrine--to defend the Persian Gulf by force without hesitation. This was a major change. After months of deliberations and consultations since he took office, President Reagan is determined to meet head-on Soviet expansion in any area of vital interest to the United States. As the American media has pointed out, the Reagan administration wants to pass a message to the Soviet Union that wherever the interests of the United States may be challenged, it will vigorously safeguard them. Some Americans call this a "new policy of containment" toward the Soviet Union.

2. Whether its strategic guideline should be based mainly on deterrence or on actual wars is a problem that has been debated for a long time and on which the Reagan administration is going to make its choice. Since the 1960's the entire strategy of the United States has been based on the theory of mutually assured destruction. This theory states that because the result of a great nuclear war would be the inevitable destruction of both sides, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union would dare to launch a nuclear war. Therefore, the United States only has to have sufficient nuclear deterrent forces to prevent its rival from launching a nuclear war. Solely relying on nuclear deterrence and overlooking the possibility of actual war caused the United States to lose its great military superiority in its arms race with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, on the contrary, simply does not believe in anything like deterrence and has been developing its nuclear and conventional weapons vigorously. When it utilized this superiority to press forward steadily against the United States, the latter was placed in a dilemma in which it could neither use its nuclear weapons to deter, nor did it have the strength to launch a counterattack with conventional weapons. It could do nothing but watch helplessly while it gradually lost ground. A few years ago, some Americans with insight noted the negative impact of the theory of mutually assured destruction on American defense. Since President Reagan took office, some strategists and leaders of the Armed Forces have presented their views one after another for the revision of this out-of-date theory. As a report put forth by group B of the information consultative team of the President of the United States composed of well-known specialists pointed out, "the Russians did not and have never accepted the idea of inevitable mutual destruction," and what was said about "both sides agreeing that no one will win a nuclear war" and the allegation that the Soviet Union did not seek nuclear superiority were merely the one-sided wishes of the United States. The report analyzed the root cause for the gradual failure of the deterrence of the United States to play its role. It lay in the loss of the U.S. military superiority. Therefore, it is just unimaginable for the United States to force the Soviet Union to give up confrontation as it did during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. These defense specialists held that the United States should reverse its declining trend and "base itself on increasing its strength in preparation for actual war" and establish deterrence on the basis of earnestly strengthening its preparations for taking part in various kinds of wars. According to American media the similar conclusions reached by group B and other strategic teams have been accepted by the Reagan administration as the guiding principle for its foreign policies.

3. It seems that the Reagan administration has abandoned its view that the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union will probably be a war of short duration. According to that view, the conflict will either end in negotiations between the two parties to avoid destruction or expansion of the conflict into a nuclear war. Regarding this question, some defense specialists in Reagan's entourage have stated that although the possibility of a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union has not been eliminated, facts of the Soviet military expansion in the past few years, in particular its repeated stirring up trouble in the Third World, have shown that the United States and the Soviet Union "may be engaged in a protracted conflict simultaneously in some places in the world using conventional weapons." Proceeding from this strategic consideration, the Reagan administration has paid special attention to strengthening its Navy, developing and producing new conventional weapons, improving transportation for the Navy and Air Force, and raising the quality of the Army while at the same time strengthening theater nuclear weapons in order to offset the Soviet superiority in tanks and so on. In a policy guidebook recently issued to all the armed services, Caspar Weinberger explicitly stated: "While the government is expanding the strategic nuclear deterrent forces, it stresses preparation for a protracted conventional war."

4. In military strength preparation, "two wars" have replaced "one-and-a-half wars." Starting from Nixon's time, the United States pursued the strategy of "one-and-a-half wars." That is, to fight a large-scale war in Europe and simultaneously to deal with a local military conflict in Asia or in other places. This reflected the U.S.' strategic idea of being determined to withdraw from Asia in order to guarantee its focus on Europe. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter administration explicitly pointed out that "the half war" might be fought in the Persian Gulf.

After Reagan took office, another strategic idea was again developed. Not long ago, Weinberger revealed the United States is ready to fight at least two large-scale wars, one in Europe and another in some other place, possibly in the Middle East. The reason why the Reagan administration has increased "the half war" outside Europe into "one war" is the increase of the Soviet military strength, especially its expansion in the Third World, which seriously threatens the immediate interests of the United States and the Western countries of obtaining oil and other strategic resources. Therefore, the United States and the Soviet Union may directly clash in these areas. Although Weinberger put forth that the United States was ready to fight "two wars," he also stressed that it should immerse itself in the pedantic discussion of preparing to fight a certain number of wars but should consider how to deal with the Soviet military challenges in various parts of the world.

The aforesaid strategic assumption revealed by the Reagan administration is still only a "very tentative idea," as a U.S. official source put it. This new military strategic assumption of the Reagan administration is the outcome of the protracted discussion on two different views in the United States after the change of the balance of military forces between the Soviet Union and the United States. After a trial of strength for a period of time, the United States discovered that it could not restrain the Soviet Union by attempting to rely on the so-called detente, talks and disarmament. On the contrary, these would only cause it to lose its superior position. The ruthless Soviet expansion all over the world, especially in areas concerning the immediate interests of the United States, has helped the view of the hard-line factions toward the Soviet Union prevail in the United States. However, this does not mean that the strategic view of the Reagan administration will no longer meet with opposition. Besides, the U.S. economy at present is not changing quickly for the better, and it is difficult to increase military expenditure on a large scale. The U.S. adjustment in military strategy will inevitably sharpen the armament competition and conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union. There are also two different views in the United States. If Reagan wants to realize his strategy, he needs his NATO allies to make their efforts and he needs assistance from the Middle East countries. In this respect, the NATO countries have their difficulties and they cannot completely agree with each other. Some Middle East countries are also afraid that the United States' strengthening of military forces in the Middle East will bring about conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. So they remain quite hesitant. All these factors at home and abroad cannot but hinder Reagan in realizing his strategic idea. Therefore, the development of the new military strategy will by no means be a smooth one.

OFFICIALS ATTEND PRC-DPRK SPORTS EVENTS

## Chi Haotian Sees Football Game

OW280822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--The visiting football team of the Korean People's Army defeated the Chinese Army "August First" team 4-0 in its opening match here this evening.

More than 60,000 football enthusiasts watched the match at the Beijing Workers' Stadium. Among the spectators were Chi Haotian, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department of the PLA; Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China; and Col. Kim Pyong-ho, military, naval and air attache of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

The guest team [word indistinct] the Beijing PLA units team August 29.

## Hua Nan at Basketball Game

OW290220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA)--The visiting women's basketball team of the Korean People's Army lost to the Chinese Army "August First" women's team 67-82 in its opening match at the Beijing workers' indoor stadium this evening.

Among the 6,000 spectators were Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Xu Xin, assistant chief of general staff of the PLA; Mou Zuoyun, president of the Chinese basketball association; and Col. Kim Byong Ho, military naval and air attache of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

TAN ZHENLIN MEETS JAPANESE RESEARCHERS 1 SEP

OW011214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with Takao Fujinami, leader of a delegation of the new political and economic research society from Japan and member of the house of representatives, his wife, the delegation's deputy leader Takashi Murai and their party.

All the 22 members of the delegation are Japanese industrialists. They arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Present on the occasion was Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the host association.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING RECEIVES JAPANESE VISITORS

SK281058 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] At the invitation of our province, the Japanese Yamaguchi Prefecture 12-person delegation led by (Matsunaga Joichi), deputy governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture, arrived in Jinan on the evening of 24 August for a 2-week friendly visit.

On the evening of 25 August, provincial and Jinan municipal leading comrades who had visited Yamaguchi Prefecture, including Bai Rubing, Zhang Jingtao, Liu Zhongqian and Wei Jianyi, met with them. After the meeting the provincial government hosted a banquet to welcome the Yamaguchi Prefecture delegation.



Since 1979, when Qingdao Municipality established friendly ties with Shimonoseki city of Yamaguchi Prefecture, friendly relations and cooperation between Shandong Province and Yamaguchi Prefecture have steadily developed. The economic, cultural, scientific and technical interchange has been under way in a planned manner. Delegations sent to inspect each other's work in aquatic production and forestry and exchange of information and saplings have laid a solid foundation for further cooperation. Tourism has also been promoted.

The members of the Yamaguchi Prefecture delegation include representatives of some enterprises and commercial companies. Representatives of our province and the Japanese delegation held extensive and earnest discussions on further cooperation on the morning of 25 and the afternoon of 26 August. The discussions were fruitful and both parties were confident of their future cooperation.

The Japanese guests also visited some factories and hospitals in Jinan and toured some scenic and historical sites. They left Jinan for Qingdao on the evening of 27 August. They will also visit Qufu and Taian.

#### JILIN PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES 1 SEP FOR DPRK

SK020857 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The Jilin Provincial CCP Committee delegation headed by Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the committee, and including (Yu Lin), second secretary of the committee's discipline inspection commission, as deputy leader, left Changchun on the evening of 1 September for Yanggang Province DPRK, for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Yanggang Provincial KWP Committee.

The other delegation members are (Tian Renyou), second secretary of the Yanbian Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee, (Zhang Tao), deputy secretary general of the provincial CCP Committee, (Zhu Minghe), deputy secretary of the Tonghua Prefectural CCP Committee, (Zhu Wenyu), vice chairman of the provincial foreign affairs office, (Wan Yonggua), secretary of the Lishu County CCP Committee, and (Piao Shangyong), deputy section chief of the provincial foreign affairs office.

When the delegation left Changchun, Li Diping, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, Wang Guanchao, deputy governor, (Yang Guofeng) and (Wang Shining), deputy secretaries general of the provincial CCP Committee, and (Bi Kebin), vice chairman of the provincial foreign affairs office, as well as responsible persons of departments concerned, saw it off at the station.

#### JAPAN ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT STRESSING SECURITY

OW011258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Tokyo, September 1 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Government will take measures to ensure comprehensive security by combining all forces available in the nation. This is described as the "essential task of the country's diplomacy" by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda in an annual report released with Cabinet approval this morning.

The report, entitled the blue book on diplomacy, mentions for the first time the comprehensive security issue.

Characterizing 1980 as the year of instability, the 712-page report says Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan late in 1979 has worsened U.S.-Soviet relations and created instability in general East-West relations. Further tension was introduced as the Polish situation worsened it adds. The report says: "It was strongly felt that most urgent for world peace are counter-measures to be taken in the Middle East."

The cornerstone of Japan's postwar diplomacy, it says, has consistently been friendly and cooperative relations with the United States "with the bilateral security arrangements as its core." Such relations were underlined in the "alliance" written in the joint communique in May this year. At the same time, it stresses, Japan will exert further efforts to expand its self-defense forces and is resolved to play a role for world peace and stability commensurate to its national strength. It will also further consolidate ties with other industrial nations to counter the Soviet Union.

The report calls on the Soviet Union to solve the problem of the Soviet-held northern islands and conclude a peace treaty with Japan.

Dealing with Sino-Japanese relations, it says that Japan will continue to extend a helping hand to China to enhance its modernization efforts.

Japan will promote friendly relations also with other Third World countries, it adds. The report expresses the country's readiness to play a political role in solving conflicts and disputes among the Third World nations. It also pledges more official development assistance to the developing countries.

#### JAPANESE LETTER TO USSR MAKES SEVERAL DEMANDS

OW271936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, August 27 (XINHUA)--The Japan Socialist Party demanded today that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and take specific measures to settle the problem of Japan's northern territories and scale down its military build-up in the Far East so as to ease the international tension. This demand was contained in a letter in reply to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, which sent letters last May to Japanese opposition parties including the Japan Socialist Party, asking them to support the so-called "peace policy" put forth by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. The letter was delivered here today by the director of the International Affairs Bureau of the Japan Socialist Party, Tamio Kawakami, to the Soviet ambassador to Japan.

In the letter, the Japan Socialist Party expressed "serious concern" over the unlimited arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States, and demanded that leaders of the two countries enter into peace negotiations immediately. It urged the Soviet Union to guarantee not to launch nuclear attacks on non-nuclear countries and join in the non-nuclear weapon zone plan advocated by the Japan Socialist Party.

Reiterating opposition to foreign intervention in Poland, it said "if military intervention unfortunately takes place, it will be a serious event endangering the relaxation of tension and world peace." It demanded that the Soviet Union act with discretion.

#### BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATIONS IN JILIN--Two Japanese delegations from (Xifang) city in Hokkaido and (Pancheng) city in (Fudao) Prefecture, which went to China at the invitation of the Fushun Municipal People's Government, Liaoning Province, arrived in Changchun Municipality, Jilin Province, on 28 August. (Li Yiping), director of the Changchun branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and (Chi Jingwu), deputy mayor of Changchun Municipality, received and feted them. (Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Aug 81 SK)

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN JIANGSU--Jiangsu Governor Hui Yuyu met and feted Governor (Sakai) of Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, in Wuxi Municipality on 28 August. Present at the meeting and banquet were members of a good-will delegation from Akashi city led by its mayor. The Akashi delegation arrived in Wuxi on the afternoon of 27 August. Governor (Sakai) visits Wuxi at the invitation of Governor Hui Yuyu to attend the signing ceremony for the establishment of sister city relations between Wuxi Municipality and Akashi city. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 81 OW]



ZHONG XIDONG COMMENTS ON PRC-SRV RELATIONS

BK011319 Hong Kong AFP in English 1246 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (AFP)--No "fundamental improvement" in Sino-Vietnamese relations can be expected as long as Hanoi continues its policy of "regional hegemonism," Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong said here today. Addressing a press conference held only hours after Hanoi renewed its proposal for a resumption of Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, Mr Zhong said: "Better Sino-Vietnamese relations depend on the possibility that Vietnam give up its pursuit of regional hegemonism."

He did not directly discuss Hanoi's proposal to resume the stalled talks, which were started after the Sino-Vietnamese border war in February-March 1979 and suspended in December of the same year.

On Taiwan, Mr Zhong reiterated that his government did not intend to impose socialism on the nationalist Chinese-ruled island.

"Taiwan authorities ought to respect the teachings of Sun Yat-sen (the founder of the first Chinese republic)...and they should embark on the path of reunification," he added.

Mr Zhong also made it emphatically clear that Taiwan's reunification with the "motherland" was an internal affair of China which could be settled only by the Chinese themselves. "I hope that other people will not play a destructive role," he said, in reply to a question on a possible U.S. mediation bid.

On Chinese-Indonesian diplomatic ties, broken off after Jakarta accused Beijing of having had a hand in the abortive 1965 communist coup in Indonesia, he said: "China and Indonesia should have long ago resumed their diplomatic relations in the interest of peace in Southeast Asia and in the world as a whole." Mr Zhong added that their resumption posed "no difficulty" as far as the Chinese side was concerned.

THAILAND NOTIFIES UN OF SRV SHELLING ATTACKS

OW272016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bangkok, August 27 (XINHUA)--A Thai Foreign Ministry official confirmed today that Thailand had instructed its permanent representative at the United Nations to notify UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim about a border incident on August 25, in which over 80 rocket shells fired by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea fell on Thai territory, killing a Thai farmer and wounding another. Thailand would ask Mr. Waldheim to put this incident on record and to send circulars to other UN members.

Six more 105-mm artillery shells believed to be fired by the Vietnamese yesterday smashed into a village, about 20 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, killing another Thai farmer. Following the incidents, two Thai Porter aircraft were sent to fly over the Thai-Kampuchean border to warn the armed forces on the other side through loudspeakers against firing artillery shells or rockets into Thai territory.

Lt-Gen Arthit, commander of the First Army Region, said here yesterday that he had been watching the situation along the border and Thai troops there had been put on the alert. "We have adopted different kinds of measures. If the opposite side attacked us again, we would retaliate," he said.

Lt-Gen Som Kattaphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Royal Armed Forces, told reporters here on the same day that the recent border incidents showed that Vietnam would attack Thailand at any possible time and the Thai people should heighten their vigilance.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was briefed on the incident yesterday.

VIETNAMESE STARVATION POLICY KILLS KAMPUCHEANS

OW290752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 29 Aug 81

["Democratic Kampuchea Denounces Vietnam's Starvation Policy in Kampuchea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--Thousands of Kampuchean people went to the western border area each day to find food and some of them were killed on their way by Vietnamese soldiers under the starvation policy pursued by the Vietnamese authorities in Kampuchea, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. A statement to this effect was issued by the Information Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea on August 27.

The statement says that since the invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have been committing plunder and sabotaging production in areas controlled by them. They drove many local residents out of fertile land and settle Vietnamese there. They have erected fences around the villages ever since the rainy season and forbidden the villagers to leave the villages and engage in agricultural production.

The statement calls on the international community to take notice of the destiny of the Kampuchean people and denounce the Vietnamese for their crimes. The root cause of starvation was created by the Vietnamese aggression, it says. Tension in Southeast Asia could be eased and normal life could return to the Kampuchean people only when the Vietnamese troops have withdrawn from Kampuchea.

VODK COMMENTARY URGES UNITY AGAINST SRV AGGRESSORS

OW300805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today urges national unity to fight the Vietnamese aggressors. This is a sacred principle for all Kampucheans to observe and for all internal problems to be solved, the commentary stresses.

In face of Vietnamese aggression, the Kampuchean nation and people, irrespective of their political tendencies and in spite of their differences on certain issues, should unite as one on the basis of this principle which is the only way to strengthen the forces of resistance and drive out the aggressors at an early date, the commentary adds. It points out that all patriotic Kampucheans should uphold the resistance cause as their own and place its interests above those of individuals and party factions without regard to their differences. Nothing should be done to harm the struggle against Vietnam.

Although it is nearly three years since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea, Vietnam has failed to achieve its goals by military means, the commentary continues. Now it is playing tricks to split and annihilate the united forces of the Kampuchean nation. It is trying to prevent the resistance forces from joining hands, for fear that a united Kampuchean nation will force Vietnam into a helpless position. Hence its spearhead against Democratic Kampuchea, the resistance force active in the battlefields.

All differences should be solved through consultations to avoid any possible damage done to the resistance forces fighting in the battlefields. So long as national unity is upheld, strength will grow to ensure an earlier throwing out of the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchea, the commentary says.

MALAYSIA'S MAHATHIR: SRV SHOULD LEAVE KAMPUCHEA

OW311300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Kuwait, August 31 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops should get out of Kampuchea and Kampuchea should have the right to self-determination, said Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed in an exclusive interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper ARAB TIMES.

The Kuwaiti paper today published the interview conducted in Malaysia. It quoted the prime minister as saying, "We require the cooperation of the United States for this."

He pointed out, "The Kampuchea problem is a threat to the peace of the whole region. We stand for peace, freedom and neutrality in the whole of Southeast Asia."

Asked about his views on bilateral relations with Kuwait and the Middle East, he said that these relations were developing rapidly. "We had diplomatic relations only recently. Now our contacts with Kuwait and the Middle East are increasing daily," he said.

#### INDIRA GANDHI RECEIVES PRK FOREIGN MINISTER

OW010110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] New Delhi, August 31 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi said here today that she hopes the people of Kampuchea and other countries in the region would have an opportunity to live in peace and build a new life for themselves without outside interference, according to a PTI report. She made the statement when she received Hun Sen, foreign minister of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime who was on a six-day visit to India beginning August 26.

According to a joint press release issued today, during his stay here, he had talks with Indian External Minister Rao, Commerce Minister Mukherjee and Agriculture Minister Yingh. In the talks the Indian side assured the Heng Samrin regime of "all help" and "multi-faceted cooperation."

#### HAN NIANLONG ATTENDS MALAYSIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW311308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--Malaysian Ambassador to China Albert S. Talalla gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the National Day of Malaysia.

Among the guests were Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade, Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other government departments, of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Islamic Association of China. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

#### BURMA'S SUCCESS IN DRUG SUPPRESSION NOTED

BK011346 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Burmese papers reported recently that Burma has scored outstanding successes in suppressing narcotic drugs in recent years. The Burmese Government has promulgated a law since 1974 to ban drugs and has also destroyed a total of more than 37,600 acres of poppy plantations and 120,000 marijuana plants between 1974-75 and 1980-81. Opium and marijuana growers were given agricultural implements and fertilizers to cultivate other crops.

The Burmese Government also took legal action and punished drug carriers, sellers, possessors and users. It also gave special medical treatment to drug addicts and carried out education programs among the public, such as holding talks and exhibitions on drugs.



FOREIGN PAPER ACCOUNTS OF AFGHAN-SOVIET STRUGGLE

## Egypt's AL-AKHBAR Editorial

OW281858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, August 28 (XINHUA)--For twenty months the Soviet Union has been committing the most horrid crimes against the Afghan people, killing half a million and rendering three millions homeless, said a leading Cairo paper, Al-AKHBAR, in an editorial today. The atrocity speaks of both the Soviets and their ambitions, the editorial added.

It went on to say that the Soviets through their agent Babrak Karmal have proposed what they called a political settlement of the Afghan problem. These proposals are aimed at legitimatising the servile Karmal government and consolidating the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, for which they have massed 100,000 soldiers. The paper stressed: "We believe there can be no agreement on anything with the Soviets for they will never offer anything suitable as a basis for a settlement in Afghanistan." There is nothing but attempts by the Soviets to show the world that they are in a legitimate right to be there, so as to be able to proceed to their ultimate objectives.

Apart from coveting the control of the route to the Gulf area, the editorial pointed out, the Soviets are watching the rapid deterioration of the situation in Iran and are preparing to achieve their targets there. Hence they put forward the proposals to ensure for themselves some calm before they embark on their next step. "We do not consider the situation is so easy in Iran as the Soviets take it to be. For the Afghan people, so well-known for their tenacity and steadfastness since time immemorial and its strong Islamic spirit, will not tolerate any situation imposed on them by the Soviets or submit to the servile Karmal's rule," it concluded.

## Australian Canberra TIMES Report

OW311934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Canberra, August 31 (XINHUA)--The Soviet troops are wiping out Afghan villages suspected of supporting guerrillas, says a report carried in the Canberra TIMES today written by Mustafa K. Jaferi from Islamabad. The report quotes an Afghan eye-witness as saying that the Soviets seemed now to have begun "a war of attrition against the common Afghan people and to ruin the country's economy." This reflected the fact that the USSR was finding the going tough, the report says.

The report goes into details about how the Soviet troops wiped out the village of Serai Khwaja, on the road from Kabul to the Soviet border, on August 7. The village had been suspected to be a stronghold or at least a sympathiser of the freedom fighters, popularly known as the Mojahedin, who had made the going tough for Soviet military planners. The village was deliberately selected as a target of attack in the preceding week. In the early morning of August 7, a convoy of 60 Soviet tanks and dozens of armed personnel carriers and supporting units with aerial support strafed and bombed all buildings of the village and everything on the ground. The concerted action went on for about two hours, at the end of which Serai Khwaja (its normal population was less than 300) was no more than a heap of rubble and there was no sign of life.

Despite the Soviet atrocities, "the morale of the Afghan guerrillas seems to be high," Jaferi's report says, quoting a guerrilla who said, "We know we are fighting a superpower, but we are determined to decide the destiny of our country on the battlefield" and "we shall never surrender."

USSR HELICOPTER FLIGHTS INCREASE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW301922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Islamabad, August 30 (XINHUA)--Extraordinary over-flights of Soviet helicopters have been observed during the last five days in Vakhsh, Badakhshan Province of Afghanistan, which is close to the Pakistan and China borders. It is reported that most of the helicopters overflying the area are believed to be transport helicopters. But generally, one or two gunship helicopters accompany them. Through these flights, equipment for vital military installations is being transported to the area. From this area which is 80 kilometres long and 50 kilometres wide, pressures can be mounted on Pakistan and China. There are already military installations at five places in the area.

Informed sources told AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS that dozens of such flights have been seen. Security arrangements have been tightened at the airport adjacent to Feyzabad, capital of Badakhshan Province. The airport is being used for military purposes and all the persons going there are being thoroughly searched. Indeed, nobody is allowed to enter the premises with the exception of those who have to perform their duty. This is the only area in Afghanistan which even Afghan military men cannot enter and where only Soviet forces have been deployed. Over the last six months, a number of army posts have been set up in the area beyond Eshkashem the breadth of which is only 15 kilometres. Soviet soldiers thoroughly search and interrogate those who come to the area.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT ON RELATIONS WITH PRC, USSR

OW010250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Islamabad, August 31 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq today reiterated Pakistan's desire for friendly and peaceful relations with all its neighbouring countries. Inaugurating a steel mill in Karachi today, he said both the government and people wanted to transform Pakistan into an economically developed Islamic state. Hence the need for peace and tranquillity both within and outside the country, he declared. Pakistan wanted to develop friendly ties with all its neighbours. With such relations Pakistan could better concentrate its efforts on improving the living standards of its people, he noted.

He said that friendship and cooperation with China formed "one of the firm pillars" of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Pakistan also had "a very good relationship" with another neighbour, the Soviet Union, he continued. The friendly ties with the Soviet Union were being further developed. He thanked the Soviet Union for its help in the construction of the steel mill.

The mill has an initial capacity of producing 1.1 million raw steel a year. The capacity is likely to be enhanced when the second phase of the mill is completed by 1985.

PRC, MALDIVES SIGN ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AGREEMENT

OW301216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Colombo, August 30 (XINHUA)--An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Maldives was signed in Male on August 28, according to a report from Male. The agreement was signed by Fathulla Jameel, minister of external affairs of Maldives, and Gao E, Chinese ambassador to the Maldives.

In their speeches at the signing ceremony, Jameel praised this new development of the traditional friendship between the two peoples. Gao E said that it was the first agreement signed by the two countries. It marked the new headway of the amicable relations and cooperation between China and the Maldives.

A Chinese economic and technical study team was present at the ceremony.



COVERAGE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT GROUP VISIT

## Talks With NPC Members 1 Sep

OW011626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the European Parliament led by Gilles Martinet held a discussion here this afternoon on world situation with members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress including Hao Deqing and Lin Liyun. At the meeting, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Song Zhiguang briefed the guests on China's views on current international affairs. He said: "The main threat to world peace stems from Soviet hegemonism's aggression and expansion. To safeguard world peace, one must oppose the hegemonists' policy of expansion and aggression."

"In our view," he said, "efforts should be made in this way: first, inform the masses of danger of war and strengthen our defence capabilities; second, peace-loving countries and people in the world should support each other and work in coordination to prevent Soviet aggression and expansion; third, wage a resolute struggle against Soviet acts of aggression and expansion, and smash its schemes. We must wage the struggle wherever Soviet hegemonism conducts aggression and expansion. The most outstanding issues at present are Afghanistan and Kampuchea. We must not allow newly emerged situations or issues in the world to divert our attention from these two areas."

All members of the European Parliament delegation attended the discussion and voiced their views on the world situation.

Hao Deqing answered the questions raised by them and expounded China's views and stand on issues that have come up in various regions.

Also present on the Chinese side were Gu Ming, deputy to the National People's Congress and deputy secretary-general of the State Council, and Kang Yonghe, NPC deputy and vice-minister of the state planning commission.

The delegation, composed of 17 MP's of major European countries and parties, arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

## Yang Shangkun Hosts Banquet

OW011701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, took the hegemonists to task at a banquet he gave in honor of a delegation from the European Parliament here this evening. He said: "The present international situation is turbulent and complex. While boosting its armaments, posing threats to other countries and continuing to occupy Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the hegemonists dished out a so-called 'proposal for peace' in an attempt to deceive the world opinion and lull the militant will of the world people."

However, he said, "their florid rhetorics can by no means cover up the iron-clad facts of aggression and expansion. The awakening people throughout the world will eventually see through the hypocritical features of the hegemonists' 'peace' proposal."

Yang pointed out, "Concerned with the cause of defending world peace, the European parliament condemns the aggressors and upholds justice on questions of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Middle East and other major international issues. We appreciate this position."

Referring to the friendly relations between China and West European countries, Yang said, "the Chinese people support the West European countries in their effort to become strong through unity and to play an active and important part in the international affairs. The Chinese people have always been active in developing amicable cooperation with West European peoples, which, we think, is not only in our mutual interests, but also beneficial to the maintenance of peace and security in the world. He expressed the belief that the current visit by the European Parliament delegation will play an important role in developing the relations between EEC and China and enhancing the friendship between the people of China and West European countries.

Gilles Martinet, leader of the delegation, said that despite differences between them, Europe and China take concordant measures. "We are opposed to all forms of hegemony no matter where it comes from," he said. "The world today is facing intense antagonisms and certain turbulences, which, to some extent, are aggravating. We should make efforts to reduce such disequilibrium," he said.

Mr. Martinet said the building of a real European entity is doubtless a long-term task but it is a course of necessity. He said the unity of Europe is not directed at any person. Europe hopes for peaceful coexistence with other areas of the world. Mr. Martinet also reviewed the friendly relations and cooperation between the European Parliament and China's National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Present at the banquet were Hao Deqing and Lin Liyun, members of the NPC Standing Committee; Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee; NPC Deputies Gu Ming, Kang Yonghe, Xu Mingyue, Tian Fuda, Li Chengwei and Aytilla, and leading members of government departments. Among the guests were diplomatic envoys to China of EEC countries.

#### TAN ZHENLIN RECEIVES NEW MALTESE AMBASSADOR

OWO20712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)--Alfred J. Falzon, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malta to the People's Republic of China, presented this morning his credentials to Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Present was Song Zhiguang, assistant minister of foreign affairs.

#### BRIEFS

PRC-FRG ENERGY INVESTIGATION--The PRC and the Federal Republic of Germany have cooperated with each other to conduct energy investigation in Guangdong Province. The aim of this energy investigation is to formulate the plans for energy resources for 10 to 15 years and for 25 years for the province and to learn from advanced German experience. All departments concerned, scientific research units, universities and colleges have sent some 30 specialists to take part in this work. The State Scientific and Technological Commission has sent some 10 specialists from Qinghua University, the Academy of Social Sciences, the Ministry of Power and the Electricity Scientific Research Institute to participate in this work. The provincial people's government has established the provincial PRC-West Germany cooperative energy investigation office to take charge of this work. It is estimated that this task will be completed in 1 and 1/2 years. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0445 GMT 16 Aug 81 HK]

DENG XIAOPING MEETS CANADA'S FOREIGN SECRETARY

OW270842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and his party in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Deng Xiaoping told the guests that Sino-Canadian relations have always been good and that a traditional friendship exists between the two peoples. "The Chinese people cherish the memory of Dr. Norman Bethune," he said. "Our two countries have cooperated very well in international affairs," he went on. "We share common views on many world issues." He said he hoped cooperation between the two countries would be strengthened.

The vice-chairman also briefed the Canadian guests on China's domestic situation. He said, now that "a resolution on certain questions in the history of our party has been issued, we will concentrate our efforts on the modernization drive."

Speaking of China's economic cooperation with foreign countries, Deng Xiaoping said China will continue to take the socialist road. "Foreign investments and joint ventures will not affect the socialist base," he added. He reiterated that China's policy of opening to the outside world will remain unchanged.

Also present were Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Michel Gauvin, Canadian ambassador to China.

Dr. Mark MacGuigan and the other guests returned to Beijing yesterday after a tour of Xian, Chengdu and Chongqing. They left here for home today.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS VISITING VENEZUELAN DELEGATION

OW291238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here today with a delegation from Venezuelan Movement for Socialism led by its Deputy General Secretary Freddy Munoz.

In briefing the guests on the history of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Xiannian pointed out that political parties of different countries should take their own road, the one suiting their national conditions. Comrade Mao Zedong and other Chinese revolutionaries of the elder generation had made outstanding contributions in combining Marxism with Chinese revolutionary practice, he added.

Li Xiannian said that the Chinese party had summed up the experience of wielding power and national construction over the past 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic, at the sixth plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. "We think," he continued, "that the achievements are the main aspect, although the party did make mistakes." He also said that the superiority of the socialist system will be brought into better play.

Freddy Munoz in reply said that the Venezuelan Movement for Socialism had gained positive and negative experience since its founding. "We have now decided on an independent road that suits the conditions of our country. The party will grow stronger as long as it corrects mistakes promptly," he said.

Also present was Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The delegation will shortly leave Beijing for home. They visited Shanghai, Suzhou, Wuxi, Changzhou and Nanjing.



RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK011342 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "To Overcome and Eliminate the Soft and Feeble Stand Is Currently an Important Task for the Ideological Front"]

[Text] In accordance with a decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee called a meeting to discuss issues on the ideological front and to transmit and discuss an important talk made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the important speeches made respectively by Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Hu Qiaomu. This is an important meeting called by the CCP Central Committee since the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It not only is of great significance for the ideological front, but also for studying and improving ideological and political leadership work on various fronts.

Since the sixth plenary session, in studying the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, the whole party has further used the resolution to unify thinking, heighten spirits and improve work, and the overall situation is very good. Under this condition, what are the issues party committees at various levels must pay special attention to? One is the economic question. We must actively devise means to push the economy forward so as to still maintain a certain speed in economic development during the period of readjustment. The other is the question of ideological and political leadership. We must overcome the lax and feeble situation and dare to carry out criticism and self-criticism of various erroneous tendencies. Both these questions have a bearing on the overall situation and require the attention of the whole party.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has energetically taken the lead in bringing order out of chaos, correcting leftist guiding ideology and the erroneous viewpoint of the "two whatevers," and upholding the four basic principles. The whole ideological front is filled with vitality and outstanding results have been achieved. Numerous gains have been made in the literary and art, theoretical, journalistic, publishing and educational circles. This must be affirmed. In some departments and localities, certain simplistic and crude tendencies still exist among the leadership on the ideological front. This also cannot be ignored or denied. However, what we must pay more attention to at present is the lax and weak situation. Erroneous words and sayings as well as works counter to the four basic principles have not been justly and forcefully criticized, and liberalized tendencies divorced from the socialist road and from party leadership have not been seriously struggled against. This is not a question of individual departments, localities or units but one of a general nature.

The social and historical reasons for such erroneous ideology and tendencies are mainly found in the aftermath of the 10 years of internal disorder. At the same time, there is also the corruption of bourgeois ideas from the outside. This is not at all surprising and also nothing to be afraid of. The question is not in the existence of such phenomena but in the attitude we adopt in dealing with such phenomena. This question is not just put forward today but was put forward by the CCP Central Committee not long after the third plenary session. Some of the comrades in the ideological circles have sobered up a bit but have not basically changed. The resolution passed by the sixth plenary session pointed out: "We must properly wield the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and overcome erroneous ideas that deviate from the party's correct principle." The purpose of calling this meeting to discuss issues on the ideological front is to implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session and, in connection with reality on the ideological front, to wield the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to overcome erroneous tendencies that deviate from the four basic principles. Therefore, it can be described as the inevitable continuation of and supplement to the sixth plenary session.

Comrade Mao Zedong called criticism and self-criticism "the only effective way to prevent all kinds of political dust and germs from contaminating the minds of our comrades and the body of our party." For 60 years, regardless of whether during the period of democratic revolution or the period of socialist revolution, by relying on this only effective method of criticism and self-criticism to uphold the truth, correct mistakes, unify thinking and unite the comrades, the Chinese Communist Party has been able to keep on strengthening its combat effectiveness and push the revolution forward. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, in the process of solving problems left behind by history and formulating various general and specific policies and when correcting unhealthy tendencies and solving organizational and personnel problems, the party has also paid special attention to wielding this weapon of criticism and self-criticism to unify thinking. Criticism and self-criticism are a motive force. Without this motive force, we would not be able to advance and would be unable to have the kind of excellent political situation and political situation that we have today. By means of this kind of ideological struggle, the literary and art, theoretical, journalist and publishing circles on the whole of the ideological front will be able to develop in a flourishing manner along the correct orientation.

We can always hear the following comments on conducting criticism and self-criticism on the ideological front and particularly on newspaper criticism of a film, a play, a novel or an article: the first type of comment manifests a fear that there will be another campaign; the second type of comment manifests a fear that the implementation of the policy on letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend will be hampered; the third type of comment manifests a fear that there will be all kinds of conjectures, rumors and dissension inside and outside China and that there will be adverse effects on the excellent situation of stability and unity. Some of our comrades do have these misgivings. Therefore, they dare not conduct criticism. Some comrades think that criticism should not be allowed. Therefore, they oppose criticism. With regard to them, we must exercise patience in helping them ideologically. It is true that the previous broadening of the scope of class struggle always brought disasters upon literature and art first. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," there were the so-called "mass criticisms" which took enemies for comrades and comrades for enemies, confused right and wrong, trumped up charges and organized joint attacks. They are still fresh in the memory of the people. Under the circumstances at that time, the hundred flowers withered and the ten thousand horses were all muted. It is true that the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend was not implemented at all at that time. However, none of these things can be grounds to discard criticism and self-criticism on our literary and art front nor can they be grounds to discard criticism and self-criticism on the whole ideological front. History has opened up a new chapter: We have correctly summed up our 32 years of work carried out since the founding of the PRC and sorted out mistakes of the leftist guiding ideology. We will never follow the beaten track again and we will never do those foolish things which saddened our own people and gladdened our enemies. The party Central Committee decided long ago that no political campaigns will be carried out in the future. Our practice since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee has proved this point. The recent meeting on issues concerning the ideological front also stressed that there will be no campaigns nor will there be any joint attacks. Therefore, misgivings in this regard can be dispelled. Will the implementation of the policy on letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend be hampered? We are sure that it will not be hampered. The policy on letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend contains criticism and self-criticism. Will the excellent situation of stability and unity be disrupted? No, it will not be disrupted. Through correct criticism and self-criticism, we should further seek unity of thinking among the entire party and people throughout the country on the basis of the four basic principles. By doing so, we will certainly promote the development of the excellent situation of stability and unity.



Some other comrades are anxious about whether the criticism of the tendency toward liberalization will cause neglect of the criticism of the left and whether the criticism of such a tendency will even hamper the criticism of the left. Why is it that quite a few comrades have been slack in the criticism of the tendency toward liberalization during the previous period? An important reason is that they failed to fully understand this issue. It is true that the leftist guiding ideology has seriously harmed our country. Through the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee which adopted the resolution, the leftist mistakes of the party's guiding ideology have been resolved. However, in our actual work, the influence of the leftist guiding ideology still cannot be underestimated. Undoubtedly, we must continue to eliminate the influence of the leftist guiding ideology and criticize in a truth-seeking way those leftist mistakes that exist. However, this does not mean that we can take a laissez-faire attitude toward the tendency toward liberalization that has already emerged. If we do take such a laissez-faire attitude, we are providing those people who uphold the erroneous leftist ideology with a handle, and we will hamper the criticism of the left. From this we can see that the elimination of the influence of the leftist guiding ideology and the criticism of the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization are interrelated. Our party has always advocated waging struggles on two fronts. We should make a concrete analysis of concrete conditions, struggle against leftist mistakes if there are such mistakes and struggle against rightist mistakes if there are such mistakes. With regard to various erroneous tendencies including individualism, bureaucratic privileges, violations of the law and breaches of discipline and unhealthy practices, we must also conduct criticism and self-criticism.

In conducting criticism and self-criticism, we must pay attention to ways and means. We cannot say that since we have been weak in the past, we must now be strong and vigorously criticize, denounce, bombard and buzz. Comrade Mao Zedong said long ago: "Ideological struggles are different from other struggles. In waging ideological struggles, we cannot adopt rude and coercive methods but can only adopt meticulous and reasonable methods." Therefore, criticism must be conducted. It is absolutely forbidden to discard criticism and education. It is absolutely forbidden to allow erroneous ideas to spread unchecked. If we do not pay attention to ways and means in conducting criticism, we will not be able to achieve good results. Making criticism and paying attention to ways and means must be integrated. Only by doing so can we correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism. Correctly conducting criticism and self-criticism means seeking truth from facts. We must first distinguish between ourselves and the enemy and distinguish between right and wrong. If we do not do so, we are bound to make mistakes. The correct attitude toward and the correct method for conducting the criticism of erroneous ideas inside the party and among the people are: Start from the desire for unity, resolve contradictions through criticism or struggle and achieve a new unity on a new basis.

The meeting on issues concerning the ideological front was a great success. Attending the meeting were comrades from all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, central departments concerned and PLA units and comrades from the literary and art, theoretical, journalistic and publishing circles. All these comrades deepened their understanding after attending the meeting. As a unit on the ideological front, this newspaper is determined to strive to change the slack and weak conditions of the ideological front with all other fraternal units. We firmly believe that by correctly applying criticism and self-criticism as weapons, we will be able to win still greater victories in building our material civilization and our spiritual civilization.

#### PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA PRESIDENT ON READJUSTMENT

HK020744 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0132 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Report: "State Council Leader Says National Economy Must Maintain a Certain Speed"]

[Text] A State Council leader recently pointed out that it is also necessary to maintain a certain speed in economic development during the period of national economic readjustment. Therefore, it is imperative to raise more funds.

The State Council leader said: It is necessary to rely on financial and monetary departments for the accumulation of funds. We must in particular bring the role of banks fully into play and quickly transfer funds to serve production and construction.

This was disclosed by Li Baohua, president of the People's Bank of China, at a meeting for the directors of various bank branches held in Chengde recently. This meeting held discussions on the questions of raising funds and supporting production and construction. The meeting also studied and discussed the condition of the money supply in the market at present and the work of purchasing industrial and agricultural products this autumn.

On the question of raising funds, supporting production and maintaining the rate of economic development, Li Baohua said: In the past 2 years there has been a readjustment in the national economy and the ratio between accumulation and consumption has been readjusted. Trial-points for expanding the decisionmaking power of enterprises have been set up, purchase prices of agricultural sideline products have been readjusted and many forms of the production responsibility system have been implemented in the countryside. As a result, in the primary distribution of national income, the proportion between the funds diverted to budgetary outlay for carrying out distribution has fallen and the money returned to the enterprises for allocation has increased. The urban and rural people have also become more affluent. This is the basic condition of banks to raise funds. In 1979 and 1980, deposits with banks and enterprises increased by 19.7 billion yuan and urban and rural savings increased by 18.8 billion yuan. Practice has proved that banks have a great potential for raising money.

Based on the above-mentioned situation and possibility, the bankers have suggested numerous methods for raising money in society. These methods are to continue the energetic development of urban and rural savings, the transactions in bonds, the extension of bank commitments and investments in capital construction items, the setting up of fixed deposits with enterprises and organs, and the development of trusteeship and insurance business.

According to investigations, the present income of urban workers in the whole country is about 100 billion yuan a year. If they save an estimated 8 percent of their income, savings deposits will increase by 8 billion yuan. Income from the sale of agricultural sideline products by communes, production brigades and commune members amounts to about 90 billion yuan a year. Based on an estimated savings of 4 percent, savings deposits will increase by 3.6 billion yuan. The bankers hold that if the quality of service for savings is improved and the types of savings are increased, the above-mentioned targets will not be difficult to reach.

Li Baohua pointed out the need to pay attention to the role played by the interest rate and urged the enterprises to pay closer attention to lowering the amount of capital employed and speeding up the turnover of capital. Interest rates on loans must contribute to improving the management and administration of enterprises, the frugal use of capital and the raising of economic results.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON MEDIATION WORK

HK020342 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "An Important Force for Safeguarding Social Order and Peace"]

[Text] The national conference on people's mediation work has come to a close. This was the first conference of its kind since the founding of the state. The conference summed up and exchanged experience and pushed ahead one step further the people's mediation work in our country.

The solving of disputes among the people by the people themselves has been a fine tradition of the laboring people of our country. Our party has given new meaning to this form and has turned it into a kind of popular method of self-education, self-supervision, and self-restraint, and an important method of changing old customs and habits and bringing about new customs and habits. Those who have said that the people's mediation committees constitute the frontline in political work and construction were not exaggerating in the slightest.

From 1941 to 1949, the governments of many bases and liberated areas under the leadership of the party issued directives on people's mediation work. At that time, people's mediation work played an active role in strengthening the inner unity of the people, consolidating the revolutionary bases and achieving the victory of the revolutionary war. Since the founding of the state, there have been new developments in people's mediation work. During these 30 years, the government has issued numerous directives on mediation work and has put forth regulations and methods. Apart from its decline during the 10 year upheaval, people's mediation organizations have continuously grown in strength and there are at present 810,000-odd such organizations with 5.75 million mediators. The people's mediation organizations have mediated in numerous disputes among the people and have played a leading role in maintaining social order, preventing contradictions from worsening and promoting stability and unity. They have also, in association with the responsible departments, actively done a good job of assistance and educational work for youths and saved a number of misguided young people. The people's mediation organizations are the good helping hands of the political and legal departments.

One important reason why people's mediation work can "mediate in all domestic affairs and warm everyone's hearts," is because the people's mediators live among the masses. They keep in close contact with the masses, are extremely familiar with the situation, and are able to pinpoint the crux of a problem. Thus, many problems can be discovered in the early stages. They can be on the lookout and reduce the incident of disputes among the people.

People's mediators do not shun controversy or hardship, nor are they afraid of offending people, nor of pressure from the powerful and influential. They toil away month after month, year after year, for the sake of sweeping away all worries and difficulties of the masses and deservedly demand the respect of society. The various leadership departments should support and take good care of these ranks, show concern for their work, study and daily lives, help them to study the laws and policies, and raise their standard of handling problems. In this way, people's mediation work can, under the present "comprehensive management system," and in the present course of striving for a basic improvement in the social climate and social order, have an even better effect.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ARTICLES ON CHANGES IN RESOLUTION

##### New Democracy to Socialism

HK020818 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Shi Zhongquan [4258 0112 3123]: "Why Does the 'Resolution' Change the Formulation 'The Transition From Capitalism to Communism' to 'Change From New Democracy to Socialism?'" ]

[Text] The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China pointed out: "From October 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded until 1956, our party led the people of various nationalities throughout the country in gradually making the change from new democracy to socialism." In his speech to the mass meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Hu Yaobang also said that we "have successfully realized the great change in our society from new democracy to socialism." Such a formulation shows a considerable change from the past formulation of "transition from capitalism to socialism." Why did the resolution change this formulation? It is because:

First, the formulation of the resolution is more in line with our national condition and it shows more correctly the features in the historical development of our country. Before 1949 when we were yet to seize political power, our country was not a capitalist society but a semicolonial and semifeudal society; the political system and economic system of capitalism never developed independently and this situation differs very much from the situations of the capitalist countries that have developed through the bourgeois revolution. Because our country was semicolonial and semifeudal and because the people of our country were under the oppression of a collusion of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, we decided that our revolution must be carried out in two stages.



The first stage was the new democratic revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. The victory of this revolution should then be followed by the second stage of the socialist revolution. That is to say, our country directly passed from the new democracy to Socialism and not directly from capitalism to socialism. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our party has led the people in gradually, not instantly, realizing the change from the new democracy to socialism. In the first 3 years of the transitional period of realizing this change, our main tasks were to continue to complete the new democratic revolution. At the same time, when measures were taken to rehabilitate the national economy in a big way, measures were also taken throughout the country and in the newly liberated areas to carry out large-scale land reform, to eliminate the remnants of the armed forces of the Kuomintang reactionaries and bandits, suppress various counterrevolutionaries and confiscate capitalist enterprises. Trial measures were taken at this time in the old liberated areas to form agricultural mutual cooperatives, but in the rest of the country measures were taken to transform capitalist industry and commerce into the initial form of state capitalism and a struggle was launched between those wanting to restrict them and those who were anti-restrictive. This struggle included the movement of the "five evils" [bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing of economic information], orders placed by the state with private enterprises for processing materials or supplying manufactured goods and supervision of production by workers. But it was not until the end of 1952 when the general line for the transitional period was declared that measures were taken for an all-round socialist transformation of agriculture, the handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce. The basic completion of the socialist transformation of the means of production with private ownership meant that our country had entered into the stage of socialist society. Therefore, in the 7 years from October 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded up to the end of 1956 was a period of change from the new democracy to socialism. That is to say, our society during this period can be regarded as the stage of the new democracy or the new democratic society. To indiscriminately use the formulation of "transition from capitalism to socialism" does not totally accord with the reality of our country.

Second, the formulation of the resolution has linked up many of the past formulations of the party and freed our theoretical propaganda from its former self-contradictory and awkward position. In his works "On the New Democracy" and "On Coalition Government" Comrade Mao Zedong put forth the question of establishing a new democratic republic. Following the victory in the war against Japanese aggression, he pointed out that the struggle between us and Chiang Kai-shek was in fact "the struggle of what type of state to build." He said that we wanted to build "a new democratic state of the broad masses of the people under the leadership of the proletariat." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 4, p 1130) The resolution of the second plenary session of the seventh party Central Committee pointed out: The task of our country following the victory of the new democratic revolution is to "gradually change the new democratic state to a socialist state."

The "common program" issued in 1949 when the new China was founded, declared that "the People's Republic of China is a state of the new democracy or the people's democracy" and it defined various new democratic policies. Therefore the "common program" was a totally new democratic program. In his report on the "common program" Comrade Zhou Enlai also affirmed that, following the founding of new China, there existed a new democratic period. "On the Program for the Study and Propaganda of the Party's General Line in the Transitional Period" which was published by the Ministry of Propaganda in 1953 with the approval of the party Central Committee in fact also acknowledged that the period from the founding of the People's Republic of China to completion of the socialist transformation "is the historical period of the transition of our country from the new democratic society to socialist society." But later we did not use this correct formulation and this caused many difficulties in our theoretical and propaganda work and affected to a certain degree the prestige of the party among the people. Now as the resolution has used the formulation of "change from the new democracy to socialism," the above-mentioned contradiction has thus been solved.



We acknowledged that there existed a new democratic period after the founding of new China, but it does not mean that the new democracy is an independent social form that exists simultaneously with capitalism and socialism. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the new democracy "is a form of a certain historical period and therefore it is a transitional form but also a necessary and unchangeable form" that was formed by historical features of Chinese society. ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 668) In his report on the "common program," Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out that the new democracy was a transitional stage. "On the Program for the Study and Propaganda of the Party's General Line in the Transitional Period" explicitly points out: "The new democratic society that was established following the completion of the task of the first stage of the Chinese revolution is a transitional society." "In the new democratic society in our country, the socialist factors have already occupied the leading position in both economy and politics, but there still exists a very great proportion of nonsocialist factors and there is a struggle between the socialist factors and nonsocialist factors. But because of the superiority and leading position of the socialist factors...it is fixed that the socialist factors will continue to grow and win final victory while the nonsocialist factors will be constantly restricted, transformed and finally eliminated. All these show that the new democratic society of our country is a transitional society that belongs to the socialist system and will gradually change to socialist society." Therefore the view that totally disassociates the new democracy from socialism is like the view that denies the existence of a new democratic society, and both of these views are wrong.

#### Socialist Transformation

HK020332 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Yu Yu [3768 1342]: "What Is the Point of the Resolution: Changing 'Socialist Transformation of the Ownership of the Means of Production' to 'Socialist Transformation of the Private Ownership of the Means of Production?'" ]

[Text] When talking about the problem of socialist transformation, the Resolution on Certain Historical Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, changed the familiar expression "socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production" to "socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production." Why was the change necessary?

First, the expression "socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production" conveys more accurately the task and substance of socialist transformation. "Ownership" is an abstract expression. There is socialist ownership by the people, as well as collective ownership, and also individual economy ownership. There is public and private ownership, and even within the public ownership system, there are various forms of ownership. The expression "socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production" we used in the past does not accurately state which ownership system is being transformed. The expression used now in the "resolution" is clear at a glance. In fact, the expression now used in the "resolution" was the one originally used by our party. For example, Comrade Zhou Enlai once said in a government work report issued in June 1957 at the fourth session of the First National People's Congress: "In 1956, our country basically completed socialist transformation of the private ownership system of the means of production as far as agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist businesses were concerned." However, we failed to clearly recognize at the time the advantages of this expression and so continued to use the expression "socialist revolution on the economic front (within the system of ownership of the means of production)" in certain documents and reports. In a work report issued in May 1958 at the second meeting of the Eighth People's Congress, the expression "socialist revolution of the system of ownership of the means of production" was used. An article in 1959 celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the state clearly used yet again the expression "socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production" and this has continued to be used ever since.

Now, the resolution has used the original expression once again, allowing its original meaning to come across clearly and precisely. This is another example of the resolution using terms scientifically.

Second, the expression "socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production" more accurately conveys the idea that the task of transforming the ownership system has not yet been completed and that we must continue the transformation. This is because the concept "ownership of the means of production" is broader than the concept "private ownership of the means of production." The task of the socialist transformation of the ownership system not only means that we have to change private ownership into public ownership, but also gradually change lower forms of public ownership into higher forms of public ownership. That is to say, merely establishing a form of socialist public ownership does not mean that the task of transforming the ownership system has been completed. It still needs to be transformed until we have entered the realm of a communist society. Much hardship still lies ahead if we are to ultimately complete this task. The original mode of expression gave people the impression that the task of transforming the ownership system in our country had already been completed and that no further transformation was necessary. Therefore, the resolution's change to the present expression gives a more accurate view of the present state of affairs as far as our country's socialist transformation is concerned, namely, that the task of transforming the ownership system has not yet been completed and that transformation needs to be carried on.

#### GONGREN RIBAO ON 'CREATIVE FREEDOM' IN LITERATURE

HK020412 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentary: "Draw a Boundary Line of Principle"]

[Text] In the past few years, in the course of our criticizing and rectifying the "leftist" errors, a tendency of liberalization has cropped up. In the literary and artistic fields, some people have raised the banner of "creative freedom" to argue in favor of the tendency of liberalization and this has confused the minds of a few people.

Creative freedom differs in principle from the tendency of liberalization.

According to the party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom," writers and artists enjoy full creative freedom in their artistic work and can choose their themes, types, forms and styles at will and compete with each other in these respects. In his congratulatory speech at the fourth national congress of literature and art and circles, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the problem of "what and how a writer should write can only be explored and solved step by step in actual practice by the writers and artists. In this respect there should be no wanton interference." In the past, one of the manifestations of the "leftist" guiding ideology in the literary and artistic fields was excessive restriction put on writers and artists and too much interference in their work. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the third plenary session, by correcting that which had been thrown into disorder and by summing up our experience, the minds of the broad masses literary and artistic workers were emancipated. As a result they have daringly created a large number of fine works of literature and art and have achieved great successes.

However, all freedom is relative in nature and is restricted by the relevant class and by historical conditions. Creative freedom in socialist literature and art should be based on serving the people and serving socialism. Therefore, if an artist or a writer wants to achieve true creative freedom, he should not only master and apply the specific laws of literature and art and train himself in the skills of depicting life, but he should also observe the laws of the development of society revealed by Marxism and promote historical development. At present, to observe the laws of the development of society we should adhere to the four basic principles and realize the four socialist modernizations, because the four basic principles reflect the objective demands of the development of society and the basic interests of the masses of people.

It is precisely in this that the tendency of liberalization deviates from the demand for these basic principles and seeks absolute creative freedom. Its aim is to break away from, or even oppose, the party's leadership and the socialist road. This tendency of liberalization is not yet a common phenomenon, but if it is not criticized and corrected and is allowed to run rampant, it will bring very serious harm to the socialist cause.

Will liberalization result in "pure art?" The answer is in the negative. In fact, never has there been and never will there be a kind of literature or art that is absolutely pure, and has nothing to do with politics. The few works of literature and art produced under the influence of the tendency of liberalization spread resentment against socialism, displayed a longing for the capitalist political system and bourgeois way of life and described in an admiring manner violence, murder, sex and other disgusting and dirty activities. Whatever the motive of their authors, in terms of their objective effects, they can never guide people to love their motherland, to rouse themselves into actions or to strive with full confidence for the realization of the four modernizations. On the contrary, they can only shake people's confidence in the party and socialism, sap their morale, corrupt their souls and poison the minds of the masses, especially the younger generation. Obviously, liberalization will lead literature and art into the hands of the bourgeoisie.

We should abide by the principles that art should serve both the people and socialism. We should unswervingly implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom," and guarantee that writers and artists have full creative freedom. Meanwhile, we should resolutely overcome the tendency of liberalization and eliminate the impact of those unhealthy and harmful works and views and fix a strict principled demarcation line between creative freedom and the tendency of liberalization. Only by so doing can socialist literature and art develop and prosper in a correct direction and along a correct road.

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HK010840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 81 p 7

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HONGQI ANNOUNCES BOOK ON STUDYING RESOLUTION

HK020950 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 16, 16 Aug 81 p 34

["To the readers"]

[Text] "A Great Historical Document" is a collection of 15 articles written by some theoretical workers in Beijing upon invitation by our editorial department to tell about what they have learned from studying the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC. This book will be published soon. The HONGQI has carried some of these articles since its No 14 issue. Owing to limited space, the articles were abridged by their authors. Studying the resolution and at the same time reading through all articles in the book will doubtlessly help readers deepen their understanding of the resolution.

PLA NAVY MEETING ON STUDY OF CCP RESOLUTION

OW012015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--The meeting of secretaries of party committees at and above the army level of the PLA Navy ended on 31 August. In the light of the actual situation in naval units, the meeting emphatically discussed measures to develop in-depth study of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC in grassroots units.

Since the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, party committees at and above the division level in the navy have focused their attention to study by senior and middle-level leading cadres and, at the same time, despatched a large number of leading cadres to the grassroots level to conduct experiments in disseminating and explaining the resolution at 73 grassroots units.

The meeting analyzed the experiences gained in these experiments. It suggested that in the next few months party committees and political organs at various levels, while continuing to pay attention to the study by leading cadres at and above the regiment level, should devote a lot of time and efforts to disseminating and explaining the resolution and developing its in-depth study in grassroots units.

In accordance with the recent demands of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department and the experience of the grassroots experiments, the meeting studied several measures for disseminating, explaining and studying the resolution in naval units.

The work to disseminate, explain and study the resolution will be fully underway in naval units in early September. Large numbers of leading cadres at and above the regiment level from various fleets have already gone to the coastal frontline to study together with grassroots cadres and fighters. Grassroots study core members who attended training classes run by units at and above the division level have also returned to their companies and will play an active role as leaders and teachers in study, lead the way, provide guidance and give lectures.

EARLY RICE HARVEST MAY EXCEED 100 BILLION JIN

OW011347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--China has reaped a bumper harvest from more than 160 million mu of early rice paddies, following good summer grain crops this year. According to an estimate by departments concerned, the harvest may total well over 100 billion jin, or more than 2 billion jin over that of last year. The total acreage of early rice for this year was some 6 million mu less than that for 1980, but its per-unit yield increased greatly.



To continue readjustment of the distribution of crops in the country's early rice growing areas this year, large acreages of farmland previously meant for growing early rice were used to plant intermediate rice and industrial crops. This further improved our farming system. To concentrate their efforts on increasing per-unit yield, many rice growing areas made scientific arrangements for using the labor force, applying manure and conducting cropfield management. The peasants' enthusiasm has been high since the new responsibility system linking payment to output was put into effect in the countryside. Thus, measures taken by the masses to increase output during the early rice growing period were better than those in previous years.

Other factors leading to a bumper harvest included better weather conditions in a number of the early rice growing areas during the period under review. There were basically no low temperatures or cloudy and rainy spells in the Chang Jiang's lower reaches in May and June, a period critical to early rice growth. So, big margin increases in early rice output were possible in Hunan, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei and Zhejiang. Owing to flooding, water-logging, pest damage and the drastic reduction in acreage for the crop, early rice output in Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangsu and Sichuan was not as good as last year.

#### FORUM VIEWS TASKS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

OW011421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0804 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--The national forum on industrial and communications work currently being held in Beijing has called on the nation's industrial and communications departments to strive to increase industrial output during the next 4 months of this year while making continuous efforts to make readjustments and carry out innovations.

After reviewing and summing up industrial production experience over the past 8 months, the forum laid down plans for industrial production for the next 4 months and proposed the following six tasks.

1. Continuously increase consumer goods output. Great efforts should be made to increase the output of light and textile industrial products, particularly of fine quality and famous brand products of the "10 major items."
2. Grasp well coal production and conservation and do a good job in coal transport.
3. Readjust further heavy industry's production objectives and structure. Guided by state plans, heavy industry should play well the role as a supplementary force to the market. It should gear its production to meet market, rural and export needs, strive to take on more tasks for itself and render technical services to other departments.
4. Take urgent measures to solve water supply shortages of industrial departments.
5. Make every effort to raise the quality and increase the variety of products.
6. Do a good job in linking industrial production with commerce and speed up capital turnover.

The forum also called on the various localities to coordinate this year's production with that of next year, to make early preparations for next year's production and to create still more favorable conditions for next year's industrial production.

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON YOUTH JOURNALS ENDS

OW291412 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1324 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--Comrades attending the national conference on local youth journals maintained that, under the party's leadership, efforts must be exerted to make youth journals young people's good companions with distinctive party spirit and youthful appeal.

The conference, which was called by the CYL Central Committee on 17 August in Beijing and which ended today, emphatically discussed the situation and tasks facing the youth journals after the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The meeting maintained that our party and state are now at the important historical juncture of restoring order from chaos and carrying forward the revolutionary cause into the future, and that the youth journals must regard as their principal responsibilities the study, propagation and implementation of the guidelines laid down by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in accordance with the requirements set by the party Central Committee. They must, by means of highly creative and appealing propaganda works, bring the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to the broad masses of CYL members and young people and help the young people implement these guidelines in their actual deeds. They must resort to all means possible to draw the young people's attention to those problems which remain unresolved, help them look forward in unity and lead them to exert concerted efforts to build a modern, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power.

The meeting pointed out: Youth journals can serve as an important propaganda force as there are currently 5.5 million copies of youth journals being published by 23 publishing units in 23 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. It is said that these journals, if properly run, are of great significance in educating and rearing young people and in organizing and inspiring them to participate in the four modernizations and realize the party's general task during the new historical period.

The meeting maintained that the general policy which must be upheld by the youth journals is to unify the distinctive party spirit with young people's personalities and to strive to more closely follow the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee and to be much closer to young people. As an apparatus of the party's opinion, the youth journals, like other newspapers and periodicals, must propagate the party's lines, principles and policies and uphold the party's leadership. As the young people's good companions, the youth journals must conduct their propaganda work according to the young people's practical situation and personalities. At present the ideological propaganda work must be directed against [the young people's] spiritual laxity and listlessness. The tendency toward bourgeois liberalization, erroneous viewpoints and works, which have seriously poisoned the young people, must be criticized and commented on seriously in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and under the party's leadership. While exhorting the need to defend the young people's vital interests, efforts must be made to uphold the principle that immediate, local and individual interests must be subordinate to long-range, overall, state and collective interests. To defend the party's leadership and to speed up the solution of practical problems, the job of enlightening young people must be done properly. While we must uphold the principle of commending exemplary people and deeds, our exhortations, criticism and exposure [of the unhealthy tendencies], which are also needed, must be handled in a way that they can encourage young people to go forward and not discourage them and disintegrate their unity.

The meeting maintained that, under the party's leadership, all local youth journals throughout the country will certainly inherit and carry forward their fine traditions, work cautiously and conscientiously, and strive to make themselves young people's journals with distinctive party spirit and youthful appeal.

#### 26 INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING APPROVED

OW011615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--The State Council recently approved the establishment of 26 additional institutions of higher learning. Of the total, 6 are of engineering, 2 of medical science, 13 are teachers schools and 1 is of physical education while the remaining 4 are finance and economics institutions.

These 26 institutions are: the Tianjin science and engineering college (located in Tianjin); the Wuhan urban construction college (located in Wuhan Municipality of Hubei); the Shanghai medical equipment college (located in Shanghai); the Yangzhou industrial college (located in Yangzhou Municipality of Jiangsu); the Jiangsu chemical industry college (located in Changzhou Municipality of Jiangsu); the Beijing electronics college (located in Beijing); the Beizhen medical college (located in Beizhen County of Shandong); the Taishan medical college (located in Taishan Municipality of Shandong); the Liaocheng teachers college (located in Liaocheng County of Shandong); the Yuncheng teachers college (located in Yuncheng County of Shanxi); the Chaoyang teachers college (located in Chaoyang Municipality of Liaoning); the Bijie teachers college (located in Bijie County of Guizhou); the Shangqiu teachers college (located in Shangqiu Municipality of Henan); the Lingling teachers college (located in Lingling County of Hunan); the Chuxian teachers college (located in Chuxian County of Anhui); the Fuzhou teachers college (located in Fuzhou Municipality of Fujian); the Quanzhou teachers college (located in Quanzhou Municipality of Fujian); the Baicheng teachers college (located in Baicheng Municipality of Jilin); the Changchun teachers college (located in Changchun Municipality of Jilin); the Hulan teachers college (located in Hulan County of Heilongjiang); the Keshan teachers college (located in Keshan County of Heilongjiang); the Lanzhou college of commerce (located in Lanzhou Municipality of Gansu); the Nanjing food economics college (located in Nanjing Municipality of Jiangsu); the Liaoning college of commerce (located in Jinzhou Municipality of Liaoning); the Heilongjiang finance college (located in Harbin Municipality of Heilongjiang); and the Jilin physical education college (located in Changchun Municipality of Jilin).

According to a leading member of a department concerned of the Ministry of Education, the establishment of these institutions of higher learning was approved to fill the deficiencies in the branches of education and to strengthen the weak links of these branches and the approval was granted on the basis that the preliminary conditions for running these institutions were met.

#### HEROIC ARMY FIGHTERS BECOME NAVAL COMMANDERS

OW300842 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0012 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--Forty heroic fighters who distinguished themselves in the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam have become basic-level commanders of naval combat units. "Yesterday's fierce tigers in the mountains have become today's 'flood dragons in the sea.'"

These young cadres, who won merits on the battlefield and received citations, have assumed their new posts one after another after studying 2 years at the training center of a certain naval unit. When they finished their courses, they firmly expressed their determination to temper themselves at the forefront of coastal defense and offer their knowledge and skills for the modernization of the navy.

#### CHINESE BOOK EXPORTING CORPORATION ESTABLISHED

OW290226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0201 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, Aug 29 (XINHUA)--The China National Publishing Industry Trading Corporation was set up here recently. Its task is to increase exportation of Chinese books and magazines and promote international cultural exchange and cooperation in publishing.

The corporation will export all categories of books and magazines including ancient books and replicas of paintings, woodcuts, watercolor prints and rubbings from ancient stone inscriptions. It will also hold book fairs abroad.



The corporation will undertake joint publication and copyright business, make arrangement for compensation trade with units affiliated to the publishing departments, cooperate with foreign publishing houses in building presses and export printing machines.

It has already established business relations with bookshops and libraries in quite a number of countries and exported several kinds of ancient thread-bound books written in big character script to Japan, the United States and other countries, including "The Twenty Four Histories," Chinese classics and books on the history of Chinese literature.

Wei Longquan, deputy manager of the corporation, told XINHUA, "China's publications have grown enormously in recent years. The corporation will do its best to recommend Chinese publications to foreign readers."

#### MORE FOREIGN LITERATURE TRANSLATIONS REPRINTED

OW290828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, Aug 29 (XINHUA)--Rabindranath Tagore's novel "The Wreck" is being reprinted in Chinese translation to warm acclaim of Chinese readers.

The publishing house of foreign literature this year has put out 30 translations in 2,264 million copies. Included are works by British, Egyptian, French, Indian, Japanese, Swedish, Turkish, U.S. and West German writers.

Among re-prints are Jack London's "The Call of the Wild" and Pushkin's "Captain's Daughter".

The first volume of the trilogy "The Skinny Memed", by the contemporary Turkish writer Yagar Kamal, is the first translation of the writer in China.

Other translations include plays by Strindberg and fairy tales by Perrault.

A number of collections of short stories and literary theses have been published.

#### BEIJING EXHIBITION MARKS 1911 REVOLUTION

OW291251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, Aug 29 (XINHUA)--A calligraphy and painting exhibition sponsored by the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution opened here today.

Among the most attractive of the 279 exhibits at the national art gallery are two scrolls written by Dr Sun Yat-sen. A horizontal scroll saying, "Everything for the public weal," a precept by which Dr Sun was governed all his life, and a vertical scroll inscribed with the characters, "happiness and longevity."

Other exhibits include handwriting and paintings by people who were leaders of or played an important role in the 1911 revolution together with Dr Sun. These include scrolls by Huang Xing and Liao Zhongkai, paintings and poems by He Xiangning and Li Jishen, and Cai E's letters to his family. Some are displayed for the first time.

Two huge paintings, a horse by Xu Beihong and peaches by Qi Baishi, both dedicated to General Li Jishen, the late chairman of Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, are considered national treasures.

Also on display are inscriptions and scrolls by Lu Xun, Dong Biwu and Zhu De. The latter two were among the first members of the Revolutionary League founded by Dr Sun.

A number of exhibits are works by members of the committee's local organizations.

An oil painting, "Mausoleum of the 72 Martyrs at Huanghuagang, Guangzhou" by Ms Fang Junbi, sister of one of the martyrs, was done especially for the anniversary and sent from her home in the United States.

Among the visitors today were Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Hu Juewen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Zhang Aiping, vice premier; Wang Shoudao, Wang Kunlun and Qian Changzhao, vice chairmen of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Zhou Weishi, acting culture minister; some members of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and leading artists and calligraphers in Beijing.

The exhibition is scheduled to close on September 19th.

#### SHIPBUILDING COMPLEX INAUGURATED IN SHANGHAI

OW281359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Shanghai, Aug 28 (XINHUA)--China's first shipbuilding corporation empowered to directly undertake construction and repairs of ships for Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries was inaugurated at a ceremony in Shanghai this afternoon.

The Shanghai Shipbuilding Corporation, according to Feng Zpi, chairman of the board, was established by merging nine shipyards and 19 designing and research institutes and factories producing ships' parts and instruments which were under the jurisdiction of Shanghai, Jiangsu Province, the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Communications.

Feng Zhi, vice-minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building, said that establishment of the corporation is a latest example of how China is trying to streamline industrial production by integrating enterprises belonging to different government departments and administrative regions. "This represents an important step for China to become an even bigger ship exporting country," he said.

In 1979 and 1980, Shanghai, China's biggest shipbuilding center, signed contracts with foreign countries for construction of 49 ships totalling 507,000 tons.

Cheng Wang, expert of shipbuilding and vice-minister of communications, was appointed general manager of the newly inaugurated complex.

#### STATE COUNCIL SETS UP TECHNO-ECONOMIC CENTER

OW300846 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] According to GUANGMING RIBAO, the State Council officially set up a technical-economic research center soon after it established the economic research center in August 1980. A group of social and natural scientists who know economy, technology and the entire national economic situation have entered Zhongnanhai to offer a consultative service for the development of China's economy. The task of the economic research center is to study the current strategic and comprehensive national economic problems from a long-term viewpoint by integrating theory with practice. The major task of the technical-economic research center is to study, as assigned by the central authorities, the feasibility of the important technical and economic measures and construction projects from an overall national economic viewpoint.

The permanent secretary in charge of the economic research center is Xue Maqiao, adviser to the State Planning Commission. The permanent secretary in charge of the technical-economic research center is Ma Hong, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China.

GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE RURAL CONSTRUCTION PLANNING

OW280312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, Aug 28 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government has decided to promote rural planning throughout the country, said Gao Chengzeng, a rural architectural expert, at a seminar on rural planning sponsored by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

Experiences on rural planning gained in Jilin Province introduced at the seminar showed that planning can save up to 20 percent of land.

Gao Chengzeng said that with the bettering of the peasants' living standard resulted from the government rural economic policy, more and more houses have been built. Last year houses of 500 million square meters of floor space have gone up in the countryside, making up a total of 900 million square meters of housing in the past 3 years. Thus, the question of rural planning and land saving has become all the more pressing, he said.

Zhang Xiuzhi, deputy director of the rural housing office of the State Capital Construction Commission, said that 19 of the 30 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities have set up special departments in charge of rural construction planning and the rest will follow suit.

In Jilin Province, which is more advanced in this field, over 2,000 people have been trained in rural planning and a book of 200,000 words specializing in rural planning has been issued to every production brigade. More than 30 model villages and towns have been built in this province and by the end of this year some 80 percent of the ten thousand brigades will be planned.

In his report Gao Chengzeng said that rural planning will be done in two stages. One is the overall planning that studies the layout of farmland, industries, commerce, cultural, educational, and medical centers and transport and communications. This is done on a higher level, while concrete construction planning of a town and sites for houses is done at a lower level.

However, he said, the principle is not to make hurried drastic changes for something big and modern. The aim is to benefit production, facilitate the people's living and save land.

Social welfare buildings will be invested by the collective while private houses will be financed by the peasants themselves with the construction work helped by the collective, he said.

HEILONGJIANG HOSTS INTERREGIONAL AGROSCIENCE FORUM

SK311110 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, a 10-day meeting on building modern, comprehensive agroscientific experimental bases in Heilongjiang, Ningxia, Hebei and Hunan closed in Hailun County on 30 August. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Heilongjiang, Hebei and Hunan Provinces and Ningxia region; scientists and experts participating in the project of building agroscientific experimental base counties; responsible comrades of Hailun, Yanchi, Guyuan, Luancheng and Taoyuan Counties; leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the northeast academy of agricultural sciences, the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the northwest water and soil conservation research institute; as well as representatives of central administrative departments concerned.



The meeting extensively exchanged experience in building these agricultural experimental base counties over the past 3 years. These five base counties introduced separately their 1981-85 construction and scientific research plans. (Xu Shen), deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and noted agricultural experts including (Xu Jianying), (Yu Youtai), (Zeng Shaoshun), (He Wanming) and (Wang Linsong) delivered academic reports.

All participants enthusiastically discussed ways to readjust production relations, liberate the productive forces, develop production with scientific methods and follow the road of Chinese-style agricultural modernization.

The meeting held that the experiences gained in the agricultural base counties must be earnestly summed up and improved. It urged these counties to fully tap the production potential of the responsibility system in production, carefully conduct experiments in reforming the agricultural management system, fully use natural resources, manpower and favorable conditions to actively develop domestic sideline occupations, and to perfect agricultural scientific systems and promptly convert scientific technology to social productive forces. In addition, these counties must consolidate commune- and brigade-run enterprises, reform county-run industry, organize energy resources for the rural people, strictly control population growth and make good use of agricultural loans in order to expedite the building of agricultural base counties and enable themselves to become first-class counties of China by 1985. This will help us to find a way to build modern, comprehensive agroscientific bases and provide experiences and scientific data for achieving a Chinese-style modernization of agriculture.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON HEILONGJIANG RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW310950 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] According to a HEILONGJIANG RIBAO report reprinted by RENMIN RIBAO, a recent investigation of grassroots units by the industrial investigation group of the Suihua prefectural administrative office, Heilongjiang Province, really opened the eyes of its members. It says: The adoption of an economic responsibility system by the industrial enterprises as soon as possible is like putting on shoes. It is necessary to have shoes made according to the foot's measurements, not by forcing the foot into the shoes. All factories cannot use the same responsibility system.

The Suihua prefectural administrative office investigation group made on-the-spot investigations at more than 20 factories in 6 counties, including Zhaodong, Lanxi and Hailun. The group reports hold that in promoting the economic responsibility system, "shoes" cannot be made by higher authorities and forced on enterprises. To promote the responsibility system, it is necessary to respect the wishes of the workers and staff of enterprises to make and wear their own "shoes." By this token, different trades and enterprises as well as workshops within an enterprise should adopt different responsibility systems according to their own characteristics. These systems should suit their needs and be easily implemented.

Based on the opinion of the masses, the Anda spinning mill adopted six different pay and reward systems--including a piece-rate wage, a high quality bonus, subsidies for certain jobs and a bonus for full attendance--in its workshops, work shifts and teams. This solved the pay problem not only for first-line workers but also for auxiliary workers and office cadres. As a result, workers and staff of the entire mill are vying with each other to overfulfill production quotas by larger margins in order to make greater contributions. Production has increased sharply.

Comrades of the investigation group hold that one should not demand perfection. In adopting an economic responsibility system, it must be constantly improved and perfected in practice. The level and form of a responsibility system should be determined by each enterprise's basic work, management level, production characteristics and other conditions. It is necessary to correct the misunderstanding that the higher the level of a responsibility system, the better it is.

Summing up the situation throughout the prefecture, the Suihua prefectural administrative office industrial investigation group reports that 80 percent of the enterprises in the prefecture have established responsibility systems, new changes in production have taken place and economic results have improved, mainly because different forms—and not just one form—of economic responsibility systems have been adopted.

RENMIN RIBAO carries an editor's note in connection with the report. The editor's note points out: Industrial and transport enterprises in various parts of the country are adopting economic responsibility systems. This a direction that should be affirmed. However, it is necessary not to demand uniformity and not to settle on a certain form of responsibility system prematurely. It is necessary to consider the conditions in each locality, each factory, even each workshop and type of work. Regardless of the form of responsibility system adopted, it is imperative to correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. It is impermissible to practice fraud, (?turn the public interest into private interest) and shift the burden onto the state and the consumers in order to make a bigger profit and win more bonuses. In adopting economic responsibility systems, problems will unavoidably crop up. It is necessary to go among the masses, do thorough and painstaking ideological work, adopt appropriate measures and solve problems in a reasonable way.

#### FIRST SYMPOSIUM ON MINORITY PHILOSOPHY ENDS

OW011721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Urumqi, Sep 1 (XINHUA)--Yu Guangyuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, has urged at a symposium Chinese scholars to pay more attention to research into the history of philosophy and ideology of China's minority nationalities.

The history of Chinese philosophy should not be confined to the Han nationality alone, he said.

The 8-day symposium on the history of philosophy and ideology of minority nationalities which closed here today is the first ever held in China. Of more than 90 participants, 70 percent are philosophers, historians and theoreticians of minority nationalities who were trained after the founding of new China.

More intensive study of the history of the minority nationalities was listed into the national program for Chinese philosophical research at the 1979 meeting.

The symposium concentrated on the philosophy of some 20 minority nationalities who live in the northern part of China from Heilongjiang to Xinjiang. They include the Mongolian, Hui, Manchu, Korean, Uyghur and Kazak nationalities. China has 55 minority nationalities in all.

Ren Jiyu, director of the Institute of Religions of the World, said at a session that China's civilization over thousands of years had been created by all the nationalities. Every nationality, big or small, had its own fine cultural traditions and research into them would promote mutual understanding and unity.

Ren Jiyu went on to say that all the nationalities had close contacts with each other politically, economically, culturally and ideologically and influenced each other in the field of philosophy.

Some 40 papers read at the symposium drew on historical data and works of history and literature.

Abdushukri Muhammad-Imin from Xinjiang University gave an account of the historical significance of the philosophy of Abu-Uasr al-Farabi (870-950), a great Uyghur thinker. Da Lintai from Inner Mongolia University introduced Genghis Khan's dialectical thinking in military affairs. Philosophy as expressed in poems, folk tales and fables was also studied.

A society of the philosophical and ideological history of the minority nationalities in northern China, an academic organization, was established at the closing meeting. Huang Jingtao, a Mongolian, deputy director of the Institute of Nationalities under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was elected president.

The symposium was held by the Institute of Nationalities and Inner Mongolia University.

PROVINCES HOLD FORUM ON TIBETAN LITERATURE, ART

OW311208 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Xining, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--Xizang and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions and Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces held their first forum on Tibetan literary creations in Xining.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, China's Tibetan literature and art have experienced a rebirth of unprecedented vitality. A vigorous literary contingent is taking shape, and a number of literary works reflecting the Tibetan people's hard-working lives are welcomed by the masses. Of the 70 representatives attending the forum, 49 were Tibetan.

Comrades attending the forum reviewed and summed up past experiences and lessons in Tibetan literary creation and discussed questions related to developing Tibetan literature. All comrades maintained that seriously implementing the party's policy on nationalities and its literary and art principle is a basic guarantee for developing Tibetan literary and art work. At the same time, they pointed out that it is also necessary to strengthen the Tibetan literary contingent; to set up institutes, study classes and training classes for writers; to promote activities to evaluate and award literary works; and to employ various methods to promote Tibetan writers. Comrades attending the forum urged the strengthening of the publication of various literary and art journals in both Tibetan and Han languages; the stepping up of literary contacts with other regions, provinces and municipalities; the vigorous development of a new literature that conforms to socialist ideas and preserves special literary styles of the Tibetan people; and the establishment and perfection as soon as possible of Tibetan literary organs. They proposed to set up Tibetan literary societies and national minority peoples' literary creations committees similar to those already set up in Qinghai and Sichuan in order to facilitate the development of Tibetan literature.

Meeting Concludes 27 Aug

OW281347 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] A forum of Xizang and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions and Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces on Tibetan literary creation successfully closed in Xining this afternoon after 11 days. The forum was held under the auspices of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Chinese Writers Association. Seventy representatives attended the forum and Tibetan representatives accounted for 70 percent of them. Among the participants were Tibetan literary workers of the older generation, middle-aged writers, poets, literary translators, librarians for books on Tibetan folk literature and pedagogic researchers.

During the meeting, the representatives seriously summed up both positive and negative experience and lessons in Tibetan literary work gained since the founding of the People's Republic of China. They held rather in-depth discussions on several questions on the development of Tibetan literature and set forth the objectives, tasks and concrete measures for future endeavors. Liang Buting, first secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee, and Zhang Guosheng, governor of Qinghai Province, met with the representatives. Zhaxi Wangqug, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the opening session of the forum.



WANG ZHEN ATTENDS CALCULATOR EXHIBITION IN BEIJING

OW021201 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] An exhibition of domestically produced electronic calculators opened at the Beijing exhibition hall on the morning of 1 September. Sponsored by the state electronic computer industry bureau, the exhibition is for the purpose of popularizing the use of domestically produced electronic calculators among the various trades and professions.

Vice Premier Wang Zhen attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

Participating in the exhibition are 96 units engaged in research and production of calculators from all parts of the country. More than 200 items were on display. The exhibits showed that the use of calculators was being popularized among the country's national economic departments in data processing, office management and (?timing) control. They had previously been used mainly by scientific research and engineering units for calculation purposes.

To satisfy consumers' requests, the exhibition committee will sponsor 15 technical sessions on how to use electronic calculators and several other sessions to exchange technical experiences.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER'S INSPECTION IN NEI MONGGOL

SK310230 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Qian Xinzong, minister of public health, and (Li Jiuru), deputy director of the general office of the central patriotic sanitation campaign committee, recently inspected the sanitation work in Chifeng City and Harqin banner. They inspected the (Chengjiao) forest farm, the Chifeng carpet plant, the No 1 food plant, the Chifeng restaurant and other plants, offices and residential quarters in Chifeng city. They expressed satisfaction.

Qian Xinzong affirmed the achievements in Chifeng's city management, saying its efforts to economize in doing much work and achieving self-reliance in improving sanitation was a trend which should be continued.

Comrades Qian Xinzong and (Li Jiuru) also inspected (Jingshan) town, (Naerqin) and (Wangyuedian) communes in Harqin banner and met with sanitation cadres. Zhou Beifeng, vice chairman of the regional people's government; (Yun Shubi), director of the regional public health bureau; and responsible persons of pertinent departments of Ju Ud league and Chifeng city accompanied Qian Xinzong and (Li Jiuru) during their inspection tour.

JIANGSU PLA CADRES TRANSFER TO CIVILIAN WORK

OW300148 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, a group of cadres of the Nanjing PLA units is transferring to civilian work on the public security and judicial front in response to the party's call. On 24 August, the Nanjing PLA units held a grand opening ceremony of the professional public security and judicial training class for cadres transferring to civilian work.

These cadres have worked hard and have performed well ideologically. Some are veteran comrades who joined the revolution in the liberation war period and some are cadres of the Lei Feng type. Some are good company commanders and political instructors who have worked for a long time at the grassroots level.

Local public security and judicial cadres are instructing the transferring PLA cadres on the basics of public security and judicial work and laws and regulations including the constitution, the criminal law, the criminal procedure law, the marriage law and so forth, so that they can have a good grasp of pertinent professional knowledge before moving to new posts.

JIEFANGJUN BAO today carries a commentary which points out: The army leadership at various levels must pay enough attention to and earnestly conduct the professional training of cadres transferring to civilian work so that these cadres may lay a good foundation for work in the localities and become qualified for their new jobs as quickly as possible.

SHANDONG HOLDS FORUM ON LITERARY, ART CRITICISM

SK290921 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The Shandong Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles recently sponsored a forum on ways to strengthen and improve party leadership over literary and art work, to conduct criticism and self-criticism correctly and the way to check the tendency of liberalization.

The comrades participating in the forum held: Since the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the literary and art front has been one of the departments to score great achievements and never before has our literary and artistic creation flourished as it does today. This is the main trend of the literary and art front and should be affirmed.

However, there are also many works of erroneous tendency, some speeches violating the lines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the four basic principles and a tendency toward bourgeois liberalization. What merits our special attention is that some comrades dare not justly and forcefully criticize and struggle against these erroneous works and tendencies. On the contrary, they are insensitive and perfunctory toward them. If this situation is not corrected, literary and artistic creation will certainly separate from party leadership and the socialist orientation and go astray.

The participants stressed: Without party leadership there would be no socialist literature and art. At present, some people in literary and art circles go so far as to openly raise the wrong call, "Govern by doing nothing that goes against nature." Meanwhile, there is a tendency toward liberalization which will weaken party leadership. Both are forbidden. Writers and artists must sincerely and completely follow the party's leadership and political line, adhere to the four basic principles and uphold the orientation: "Literature and art should serve the people and socialism."

Forum participants pointed out that there is an unhealthy trend in literary and art circles; that is, some people cannot endure criticism. They regard criticism as striking blows at them. In literary and art criticism, writers and artists only engage in commendation and no criticism. They praise everything.

This is harmful to the writers and artists themselves and also to the flourishing and development of literary and art causes. Now is the time to use literary and art criticism as weapons. We should uphold the truth, correct mistakes and strengthen unity through criticism and self-criticism so as to make contributions to literary and art causes.

Comrade (Miao Deyu), deputy director of the provincial federation of literary and art circles, presided over the forum. Some comrades of various associations and departments subordinate to the provincial federation of literary and art circles attended the forum.

SHANDONG URGED TO AVOID IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL NEGLECT

SK301127 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Station commentary: "Ideological and Political Work Should Not Be Neglected While Enforcing Responsibility Systems"]

[Text] The provincial finance and trade front is actively and steadily enforcing economic responsibility systems first at selected enterprises and units in an effort to popularize them on the entire front, resulting in greater enhancement of enthusiasm among enterprises and staff and workers. However, while enforcing economic responsibility systems, it is also imperative to prevent and combat negligence of ideological and political work. Some comrades contend that since economic responsibility systems have been enacted, ideological and political work is not very important. Such a view is one-sided and harmful. A correct way to do this work is to integrate economic means with political work and material rewards with moral encouragement. Efforts should be made to instruct the masses of staff and workers to uphold correct political orientation and to give full play to their wisdom and strength so as to make due contributions to the program to achieve the four modernizations.

In following the new principle under which economic responsibility systems are enacted, the important content of ideological and political work undertaken by enterprises on the financial and trade front is to integrate enterprises' determination to adhere to the socialist orientation with efforts to improve economic results, bring the enthusiasm of staff and workers into full play and conduct business under the guidance of the state's plans and in line with the party's guidelines and policies. Efforts should be made to do a good job in enterprise management and enlivening and increasing business so as not only to promote production and make business serve the people, but also to increase profits. What is most important is that, through powerful ideological and political work, efforts should be made to combat evil tendencies prevailing in financial and trade enterprises which have become divorced from the three above-mentioned principles--promoting production, making business serve the people, increasing profits--and have one-sidedly sought profits without attention to the state's plans and the people's interests. We should ensure that the state makes more gains, enterprises retain more profits and that consumers benefit.

In ideological and political work, it is necessary to take a clear-cut stand and vigorously commend advanced collectives and individuals who have shown concern for collective interests, have made progress by learning from and assisting each other and have scored new achievements in researching specialized technology. Efforts should be made to encourage a sense of honor in politics and a communist attitude toward labor. Meanwhile, it is necessary to strictly criticize extreme individualism and various malpractices in which some only work for the sake of money. Continuous efforts should be made to wage the campaign of "five stresses" and "four beauties" so as to ensure that a new socialist business practice is fostered, civilized business management is achieved, polite service prevails, business serves the people and that service quality is steadily improved.



JIEFANG RIBAO URGES STRENGTHENED LEADERSHIP

OW010307 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Report on 1 September JIEFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "An Urgent Task in Strengthening Party Leadership--On Changing the Weak and Lax Leadership Over Ideological Work"]

[Text] The article says: As noted at the national forum on ideological issues, the party leadership over ideological work is weak and lax. This is true all over the country and Shanghai is no exception.

Changing this weak and lax state of party leadership over ideological work, the article continues, is an urgent task in overcoming bourgeois liberalism, in consolidating the party's work style and in revitalizing the social atmosphere. It is also an important task in strengthening and improving the party leadership, uniting the masses and building the socialist material and spiritual civilization well. Leading party comrades at all levels must fully realize the vital importance of strengthening party leadership over ideological work. The tendency of divorcing oneself from the socialist road and party leadership and of advocating bourgeois liberalism, along with all other unhealthy tendencies, must be seriously and correctly criticized and fought.

SHANGHAI ISSUES PLANNED PARENTHOOD REGULATIONS

HK230731 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Report: "Shanghai Stipulates a Number of Planned Parenthood Regulations"]

[Text] With a view to ensuring that population growth conforms to the development of the national economy, expediting the socialist modernization program, improving the material and cultural living standards of the people, and in accordance with Article 53 of the Constitution of the PRC concerning "the state advocates and encourages family planning," and Article 5 of the PRC marriage law which states that "late marriage and late childbirth should be encouraged" and Article 12 which states that "husband and wife are duty-bound to practice family planning," the present regulations are worked out in the light of the actual conditions of Shanghai.

Article 1. The basic requirements of family planning: late marriage, late childbirth, less childbirth, and eugenic childbirth; and a couple should generally have only one child. Ideological education is primary and the necessary economic and administrative measures are supplementary.

Article 2. Age for both parties who are marrying for the first time in urban areas, the man is 27 or more and the woman 25 or more; in the outlying counties (including the small towns) the man is 25 or more and the woman 23 or more. One additional week of marriage leave is granted where these conditions are met.

Article 3. A woman having her first baby (including a remarried woman without a child) and is aged 25 or more, or who lives in an outlying county and is 23 or more, will have an extra 15 days maternity leave. A woman having her first baby receives full pay or full work points during maternity leave.

Article 4. A couple with only one child who pledges not to have another shall, before their child has reached the age of 16, register in person with the district and county family planning office, and after approval, they shall receive an "only child certificate." With this certificate, they are entitled to the following benefits:

1. An only child enjoys 5 yuan of health subsidies a month before he (she) reaches 16 years of age. The units where husband and wife work shall each bear 50 percent of the cost of these subsidies.

2. An only child has priority in entering a creche and a kindergarten. Childcare subsidies are reimbursed by the units concerned, and generally are paid by the wife's unit. An only child is exempt from tuition fees and extras from primary school through graduation from senior middle school.

3. When they are old and have to retire, the couple with an "only child certificate" who are staff members and workers shall receive their retirement pay plus an extra 5 percent of their original wages, but total pay shall not exceed the amount of their own wages. When they lose the ability to work, the couple with an "only child certificate" who are rural commune members shall, apart from enjoying the welfare treatment in their units, receive a certain additional amount of living expenses every month.

4. Staff members and workers who have real difficulties in going to work after childbirth shall, after receiving the "only child certificate," register in person with the departments above, and after gaining approval, shall have their maternity leave prolonged. The period of leave together with the maternity leave originally instituted by the state shall not exceed 1 year. Those concerned shall receive 80 percent of their full wages during the prolonged leave.

The above-mentioned expenses given to the staff members and workers as well as casual workers must be paid by their own units from the welfare funds. Those given to the rural commune members must be paid by their own units from the public welfare funds. If the units have real difficulties in paying the expenses, they will be subsidized by the production brigade or the commune, and if the latter have real difficulties in doing so, they will receive subsidies from the local financial departments. The expenses given to a couple who are residents awaiting jobs in small towns must be paid from the family planning funds. The tuition fees and extras exempted for an only child must be included in and paid from the educational funds of the local financial departments of the municipality.

Article 5. If a couple with an "only child certificate" has a second child, the certificate shall be withdrawn, all benefits gained from the certificate shall be suspended and all material benefits previously given shall be deducted and returned.

Article 6. A husband or wife with only one child who undergoes sterilization shall get 30 yuan in nourishment subsidies. The method of payment is the same as in Article 4.

Article 7. The period of leave for married couples who undergo planned parenthood operations and the hospital check ups shall be treated as public holidays. They will receive full pay or full work points during their leave, and their assessment for bonuses will not be affected.

Article 8. When they reach retirement age, the staff members and workers, male or female, who have no children after marriage or whose child died after they took out an "only child certificate" and they had no more children, neither did they adopt a child, shall register in person with the organizations, and after examination, verification and approval by the organizations, they are entitled to have retirement pay with an extra 10 percent of their original wages, but this sum plus the existing retirement pay shall not exceed the amount of their own wages. When they are old and lose the ability to work, childless rural commune members shall receive certain additional living expenses each month apart from the relevant welfare benefits.

Article 9. In the allocation of housing, a household with one child and an "only child certificate" shall be treated as a household with two children.

Article 10. In the rural readjustment of private plots and the arrangement of housing areas for building houses, a household with only one child shall be treated as a household with two children. After the implementation of the present regulations, no additional private plots and housing areas shall be provided to households with an excessive number of children.

All things being equal, when rural enterprises run by the commune and the production brigades desire to recruit workers, priority shall be given to households with only one child.

Article 11. The birth of a second child must be strictly controlled. After approval from the district and county family planning office, a planned birth of a second child is permitted in any of the following circumstances:

1. The first child, who is suffering from a nonhereditary crippling disease, cannot grow into a normal worker.
2. A remarried couple (including a case where one party is remarrying and the other is marrying for the first time) previously only had one child.
3. A woman who was formerly testified to be sterile by the district or county hospital and has adopted a child with the approval of the departments concerned later becomes pregnant.

For those who meet the conditions of clauses 1 and 2 and have a second child, there should generally be an interval of 4 years or more between the births of the 2 children.

Article 12. A couple that has a second child not in accordance with planning shall pay their own maternity hospitalization expenses and the medical costs of the excess child, and is not entitled to enjoy the benefit of full pay or full work points during maternity leave. They shall pay the child-care expenses of the excess child and the medical costs (or cooperative medical service costs) before their children go to work themselves. In the rural areas where the communes and the production brigades do not have the above-mentioned benefits, they are permitted to deduct 10 percent of the income of husband and wife for 3 consecutive years.

Article 13. A couple that has a third child or more shall pay their own maternity hospitalization expenses and the medical costs of the excess children, and is not entitled to enjoy the benefit of full pay or work points during maternity leave. They shall pay their own child-care expenses and the medical costs (or cooperative medical service costs). From the month when the excess child is born to the time when he (she) reaches 16 years of age, husband and wife shall both hand in 10 percent of their income of labor work points as funds for the excess child. If the couple who has a third child or more are staff members and workers, their units shall collect each month the funds of the excess children and place them in the units' welfare funds. If the couple who has a third child or more are commune members, their units shall collect the funds of the excess children of the plan at the yearend distribution and place them in the public welfare funds.

Article 14. If a couple who has not yet registered for marriage give birth to a child, they shall pay their own hospitalization expenses and are not entitled to enjoy full pay or full work points during maternity leave.

Article 15. Units and individuals (scientific research personnel, public health workers, full-time (specific-duty) cadres, and grass-roots activists) who have made remarkable achievements should be cited and rewarded. The medical personnel who have done 1,000 or more planned parenthood operations in succession without an accident should be rewarded with bonuses. The bonuses shall be drawn from the family planning funds.

Article 16. The rules and regulations worked out by various departments concerned shall be conducive to the work of family planning and benefit households with only one child.

Article 17. Persons violating family planning shall be subject to criticism and education or administrative disciplinary measures; those who have violated family planning in a particularly flagrant manner and caused particularly serious consequences shall bear legal responsibility.



Article 18. Detailed rules and provisions of the present regulations shall be formulated by the municipal family planning leading group office.

Article 19. The present regulations come into force from the date of promulgation. The enforcement of the "certain regulations concerning the practice of family planning" set by the former municipal revolutionary committee shall cease from the date of promulgation of the present regulations.

Article 20. When the present regulations and the regulations concerning family planning passed down by the state conflict, the state regulations shall prevail.

#### SHANGHAI HOLDS MEETING ON SUBURBAN ECONOMIC WORK

OW270211 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO, the meeting of party secretaries of communes and farms in the suburban districts called by the leading party group of the municipal agricultural committee ended on 26 August. At the 26 August session, Comrade Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a speech on resolutely implementing the guidelines of the party's sixth plenary session and strengthening ideological and political work in the rural areas. Chen Zonglie, secretary of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP Committee and the leading party group of the municipal agricultural committee also made a report on suburban work planning. Following the guidelines of the party's sixth plenary session, the meeting discussed in detail questions about further advancing the economic work and energetically strengthening ideological and political work. Some comrades spoke about actual problems in work at present in a spirit of criticism and self-criticism.

Analyzing the economic situation in the suburban rural areas, the participants unanimously agreed that agriculture in the suburban areas is gradually freeing itself from the bondage of leftist thinking and is now moving toward a more healthy path of development. The total output value of agricultural, industrial and sideline production in the suburban areas has increased by 3 billion yuan in 3 years since the party's third plenary session. During the first half of this year, the total income from the commune's three-level economy increased by 16 percent over the same period of last year. A bumper harvest of summer grain and early rice has also been reaped in the suburban areas successively. The average per mu early rice output is 1.5 times greater than last year.

The meeting put forth a guideline for economic work in the suburban areas for this year and next year: Efforts should be made to continuously strengthen agriculture, to develop sideline production and to consolidate the industry. The meeting also discussed fully the suggestions put forth by the leading party group of the municipal agricultural committee on introducing different kinds of responsibility systems with remunerations computed on the basis of output in line with local conditions. Many comrades held that the suggestions had provided a practical analysis of the characteristics of suburban areas and the advantages and disadvantages of different kinds of responsibility systems under which remunerations are computed on the basis of output. They stressed that the opinions of the brigades and the masses should be respected and decisions on the form of production responsibilities should be based on local conditions, individual brigades and crops by giving consideration to the aspirations of cadres and the masses.

The meeting called on leading comrades at all levels to keep a firm grip on the three links--introduction of responsibility systems, development of a diversified economy and consolidation of the financial management of communes and brigades--and to carry out economic work in the suburban areas in a down-to-earth way.

SHANGHAI LEADER ATTENDS TEACHER AWARD CEREMONY

OW311751 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting to commend and award outstanding people's teachers and advanced teachers was ceremoniously held by Shanghai's educational front at the auditorium of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government on the afternoon of 31 August. At the meeting, 107 outstanding people's teachers and 421 advanced teachers selected by the screening committee received certificates issued by the sponsoring units. Chen Guodong, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Yang Shifa, Wu Ruolan, Yang Kai and other responsible comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government as well as 1,700 responsible persons of departments concerned and educational workers were present at the meeting.

The selection of Shanghai's outstanding people's teachers and advanced teachers was jointly sponsored by WEN HUI BAO, the Shanghai Municipal Education Bureau and the Shanghai Municipal Educational Association. The process began in March 1981. A total of 115,000 recommendation letters were received from teachers, students and parents and over 30,000 teachers were lauded and recommended. After repeated discussions by the district and county education bureaus and educational associations as well as schools, the screening committee finally selected the teachers present at today's meeting.

Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. He first extended warm congratulations to the outstanding people's teachers and advanced teachers and expressed cordial regards to Shanghai's teachers who worked in Xizang, Ningxia and Yunnan. Stressing the important position and role of secondary and primary education in the four-modernization campaign, he pointed out: The contingent of teachers of Shanghai's middle and primary schools is a tested and very good contingent. All sectors must show concern for and support education.

Comrade Xia Zhengnong said: The fundamental guarantee for successful socialist education is strengthened party's leadership. Party organizations at all levels must organize cadres, teachers and students to conscientiously study and implement the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, to wage struggle against all erroneous ideas and tendencies that run counter to the four basic principles, to enhance their revolutionary vigor and confidence and, under the guidance of the resolutions of the party's sixth plenum and relying on joint efforts, enable Shanghai to make still greater progress in educational work.

Yang Kai, vice mayor and chairman of the screening committee, reported his committee's selection process and set forth new standards for educational work in the new school year.

(Zhao Jiahao) of the 51st Middle School and (Li Qingye) of the 1st Central Primary School in Zhabei district expressed heartfelt thanks for the party's and the people's encouragement and commendation when speaking on behalf of the outstanding people's teachers. They pledged to make still greater contributions to training and cultivating the motherland's next generation.

GUANGDONG MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL FRONT PROBLEMS

HK010144 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] In accordance with a decision of the provincial CCP Committee, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department recently held a provincial forum on problems on the ideological front, to convey the spirit of the national forum on problems on the ideological front. In connection with Guangdong realities, the forum discussed how to strengthen party leadership over the ideological front and change the situation of lax and weak leadership.

The meeting held: Guangdong's ideological front and literature and art front have scored notable success since the third plenary session. However there is also some confusion. Trends of bourgeois liberalization that attempt to get rid of party leadership have appeared. Under the corrupting influence of bourgeois ideology from abroad, trends of blind admiration for decadent capitalist culture has also appeared. Party leadership over the ideological and literature and art fronts is lax and weak. Criticism and struggle against erroneous trends is ineffective.

The meeting stressed: It is necessary to apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to wage serious and correct criticism and the necessary and appropriate struggle against all kinds of erroneous trends, especially bourgeois liberalization.

Provincial CCP Committee First secretary Ren Zhongyi made an important speech at the meeting. He pointed out: The current problem to be solved on the ideological front is lax and weak leadership. This is the case on all fronts, not just on that of literature and art. This is a universal problem. Ren Zhongyi pointed out: With regard to the trends of bourgeois liberalization that have currently appeared in the ideology, theory, and literature and art circles, we must make full use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to solve the problems. Unfolding criticism and self-criticism is not only one of the party's three great work styles but an important method of work. We must pay attention to the following three points in criticizing erroneous trends:

1. Don't organize a movement. The main thing is to clarify ideology, unify understanding and unite the comrades, and not to punish people.
2. Don't surround and attack people. In the past there was a bad work style of setting up a target and attacking it en masse. We cannot do things in this way now.
3. Seek truth from facts and don't inflate things.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also pointed out in his speech: As Guangdong borders Hong Kong and Macao, it is faced with the question of struggling against decadent capitalist culture. It is therefore necessary to change the current lax and weak state of party leadership becomes united and firm.

Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Wu Lengxi spoke at the conclusion of the meeting.

GUANGDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR OPPOSING SMUGGLING

HK011214 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Summary] On 31 August, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government issued a circular prohibiting people from buying smuggled goods and goods brought in by Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. The circular demanded: "Industrial, commercial and administrative departments at all levels must strengthen market management and strictly act in accordance with the policy. They must resolutely strike blows at the activities of smuggling, selling smuggled goods, profiteering and speculation. They must ban the markets which sell smuggled goods. They must strictly prohibit speculation and selling and transporting smuggled goods in order to uphold order in socialist markets."



The circular emphatically pointed out: "In the future, no unit and individual is allowed to buy smuggled goods in any form. It is imperative to resolutely ban the markets which sell smuggled goods and to prohibit black market transactions. Banks are not allowed to provide any unit and individual with funds for the purpose of buying smuggled goods. No one can force banks to issue loans and to provide cash to buy smuggled goods. Offenders will be punished in accordance with the law governing smuggling and the selling of smuggled goods. The responsibility of leaders for infringements will be investigated and affixed."

The circular provided: "The departments concerned must assess the prices of the confiscated goods and handle them in accordance with the regulations. The customs house, public security departments and industrial, commercial and administrative departments must not under any pretext handle them by themselves." The circular also provided: "Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots can see their fine-quality goods which are surplus to goods brought in for their own use or as gifts for their friends and relatives to the state-designated points upon production of the appropriate certificate. They are not allowed to display them at the markets for sale or to strike a black market bargain. Urban residents must sell their used imported goods to the stalls and shops which sell used items."

#### GUANGDONG ENTERPRISES USE PROFITS TO RAISE WAGES

OWO20836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Guangzhou, September 2 (XINHUA)--Seven Guangdong enterprises chosen for experiments in the transformation of the wage system have been empowered by the provincial authorities to use part of their profits to give a raise to about 30 percent of their staff and workers, XINHUA learned today. These enterprises were chosen in August last year to try out a new system under which they undertake economic accounting independently and are responsible for their own profits and losses. They are allowed to retain part of their profits for their own use after paying the government income and business taxes at pre-fixed rates.

Of the enterprises where such experiments are being made, only those which have fulfilled their contracts and reached the norms for output, quality of products and per capita labor productivity are allowed to use the retained profits for raising wages, according to provincial authorities, and technical examinations will determine who should get the raises.

China began in 1978 to carry out on an experimental basis the policy of allowing state-owned industrial enterprises to share their profits with the state as part of the effort to stimulate production by eliminating egalitarianism. Some enterprises where this policy is tried out have used their retained profits to renovate facilities for production and labor protection, award outstanding workers and increase fringe benefits of the staff and workers.

The seven Guangdong enterprises, however, are the first published example to use such profits for wage increase. Up to now, raises for people on the government payroll, including workers of state-owned factories, have been covered by the state revenue.

#### HENAN PROVINCE HANDLES ERRING CADRES PROPERLY

HK011205 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Henan Provincial CCP Committee Correctly Views Cadres Who Made Mistakes"]

[Text] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee has strictly followed the party's cadre policy, correctly and properly handled cadres who made mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution," paid attention to uniting all forces that can be united, further promoted stability and unity in the province and mobilized the cadres' enthusiasm for building the four modernizations.

Relatively large numbers of cadres in Henan made mistakes because of the sharp and complex struggle in the province during the "Cultural Revolution," involving several ups and downs, caused by the serious sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The provincial CCP Committee made a truth-seeking analysis of these erring cadres and held that, except for a very few whose cases came under the category of contradictions between the enemy and ourselves, the cases of the great majority were contradictions among the people. The provincial CCP Committee dealt with the great majority of cadres mainly by criticism, help and education. It adopted a principle of caution in the organizational handling of these cadres and paid attention to uniting all forces that could be united. This was a major factor in maintaining stability and unity and keeping the situation stable. Work has now been assigned to the majority of erring cadres who were originally at and above the level of members of standing committees of prefectural and municipal CCP Committee standing committees and members of party core groups of provincial bureaus and committees.

While assigning work for those cadres who made mistakes, the provincial CCP Committee has stressed that it is necessary to strictly distinguish between the two different kinds of contradictions and seriously carry out the party's policy regarding cadres who made mistakes. The provincial CCP Committee has demanded that attention be paid to two aspects regarding those comrades who made mistakes. On the one hand, the provincial CCP Committee must not abandon them, isolate them or deal with their mistakes too seriously, but must distinguish between mistakes in work, in ideology and in politics, and enthusiastically help them realize and correct mistakes. So long as these comrades have examined their mistakes and corrected their attitude, it is necessary to unite with them and assign jobs to them. On the other hand, it is necessary to carry out serious criticism and distinguish between right and wrong regarding those comrades who have actually committed serious mistakes and have not corrected their attitude.

The provincial CCP Committee has held that whether or not the attitude of those comrades who have made mistakes is correct is mainly manifested by their actual performance. So long as they resolutely uphold the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session, it is necessary to promptly assign jobs to them, fully trust them, boldly employ them and encourage and support them to score achievements in their new jobs. The provincial CCP Committee has paid particular attention to protecting those cadres who "have four things"--mistakes, self-examination, ability and drive. Take Comrade Diao Wentong for example. He committed mistakes by engaging in factionalism during the "Cultural Revolution." However, he was aware of his mistakes very shortly after the smashing of the "gang of four" and initiated self-examination. As a result of this, he was assigned one of the most difficult and tough tasks--first secretary of Lankou County CCP Committee. He has resolutely implemented the party's various policies formulated since the third plenary session and has initially changed the backward appearance of Lankou County. Comrade Zhai Genhui, the former first secretary of Zhongmou County, also committed certain mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution," but he learned the forgiveness of the masses after the smashing of the "gang of four" through realizing and examining his own mistakes. As a result of this, he was transferred to Dengfeng County and serves as first secretary of the county CCP Committee. There are three things in his office, namely a bicycle, a shovel and a straw hat. He shares the comforts and hardships of the masses and has regained his reputation by scoring achievements in agriculture.

The performance of most of those cadres in Henan Province who made mistakes and who were subsequently assigned jobs is good, and they are willing to make amends for their faults by good deeds in actual practice. However, some cadres who made mistakes are still unwilling to admit their mistakes. They always grumble, talk nonsense and even secretly promote illegal ties and activities. The provincial CCP Committee has held that it is necessary to seriously deal with these people in accordance with the party policies if they refuse to repent despite repeated lessons.

Regarding those cadres who have made mistakes but who are stubborn and reluctant to give in and who groundlessly refuse to accept their job assignments, the provincial CCP Committee has demanded that they be educated through criticism. Should they continue to refuse to accept their job assignments and refuse to work for the party for a long period of time, they are subject to disciplinary action in accordance with the "guiding principles."

#### HUNAN RIBAO REPORT ON CHANGSHA VEGETABLE SHORTAGE

HK020303 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The 1 September HUNAN RIBAO carries a reporter's letter reflecting the Changsha masses' strong demand for administrative intervention in vegetable supply. The letter says: There has been a serious vegetable shortage in Changsha city recently. This reporter was informed by the departments concerned that under normal conditions some 650,000 jin of vegetables should be supplied to the markets every day, but a daily average of only 400,000 jin has been supplied since late August, and there are few varieties on offer. The vegetable markets are often deserted. In addition, vegetable prices in the agricultural trading markets are continuously soaring. Some prices are 100 to 200 percent higher than the fixed state prices.

Vegetables are a daily necessity for the masses. The masses urgently demand that, while promoting vegetable production, administrative intervention be carried out in the circulation links, as follows:

1. The industry and commerce departments and the price departments must strengthen control over vegetable prices in the agricultural trade markets. In accordance with the relevant policy provisions, they must set maximum and minimum assured prices for the various types of vegetable, let the masses know what these prices are, and allow the masses to supervise their implementation. This will stop unlimited price hikes and guarantee the interests of the consumers and producers.
2. The municipal and suburban leading departments concerned and the communes and brigades must take effective steps to resolutely stop the marketing of inferior vegetables at high prices. (Youyi) brigade of (Dongchunlu) commune and (Jinpan) brigade of Shaoshanlu commune in the city outskirts recently clearly stipulated that production teams and individuals who arbitrarily sell inferior vegetables at high prices in the markets will be subject to strict economic sanctions. The results of this stipulation have been good. Their experience is worth popularizing.
3. The industry and commerce administrative and control departments must deal severe blows at speculators in vegetables and those who abandon their trade and stage shopkeepers' strikes.

The masses hold: Only by bringing into full play the role of administrative intervention in this way can gradual stability of vegetable prices in the markets be assured.

#### BRIEFS

GUANGDONG INDUSTRIAL CROP HARVEST--Despite reduction in early rice production this year due to the influence of natural calamities, Guangdong Province has reaped a bumper harvest of industrial crops. Peanut production has increased by 8.7 percent, jute production by 8.6 percent, tobacco production by 37.6 percent. Cocoon, tea and bean production has also considerably increased. Bumper sugarcane production is expected. However, total production of early rice has decreased by 800 to 900 million jin. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Aug 81 HK]

HUNAN LATE RICE DISEASE--According to the investigation by the plant inspection station of the Hunan provincial plant protection department, late rice leaf-blast disease in Hunan Province began to occur at the beginning of August. At present, the disease is prevalent in some places. The disease is most serious in 20 counties, including You, Liling, Chaling, Liuyang, Ling, Zixing, Jiahe, Jiangyang, Changning, Pingjiang, Miluo, Nan, Changde, Taoyuan, Cili, Hanshou, Wugang and Chenxi Counties. The plant inspection station has demanded that plant protection departments in all places strengthen observation and reporting, and control the disease in a timely manner. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 81 HK]



GUIZHOU'S CHI BIQING AT RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM FORUM

HK310237 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Summary] The Guiyang Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees convened a symposium on 31 August on promoting economic responsibility systems in the Guiyang area. Leaders of central and local enterprises in the Guiyang area attended. Representatives of various plants introduced their experiences in instituting economic responsibility systems. Guiyang steel plant has done particularly well in this respect.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Chi Biqing and Governor Su Gang made important speeches on promoting economic responsibility systems.

GUIZHOU MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL FRONT PROBLEMS

HK010228 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] In accordance with the provincial CCP Committee's decision, the Propaganda Department of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of propaganda department and cultural bureau directors of prefectural and municipal CCP Committees 25-28 August, to convey and implement the spirit of the central instructions on strengthening leadership on the ideological front and discuss questions of changing the situation of lax and weak leadership on the ideological front, actively unfolding criticism and self-criticism, and overcoming trends of bourgeois liberalization that depart from party leadership and the socialist track. Responsible comrades of various units in the propaganda system and propaganda and political work cadres of various departments, offices and committees attended the meeting.

By studying the relevant central documents, the participants deepened their understanding of the trends of liberalization that indeed exist on the ideological front. They held: The problem lies not in the existence of these trends, but in lax and weak leadership. The leadership dares not criticize liberalization or other erroneous trends and adopts a laissez-faire approach in varying degrees. This state of affairs has caused dissatisfaction among the masses and cadres. Unless it is changed, it will seriously hamper the progress of work in all aspects, give those people who persist in leftist errors a pretext, and intensify contradictions among the people.

At present the cadres at all levels in Guizhou are seriously studying the resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session. The participants held: Studying the resolution is completely identical with implementing the spirit of the recent central instructions on strengthening ideological leadership, and we must combine the two. In the course of studying the resolution, we must hold serious discussions on strengthening the party's ideological leadership and launching criticism and self-criticism. By unfolding criticism and self-criticism, we should overcome all kinds of erroneous ideological trends and unify people's understanding with the resolution.

The meeting held: Unfolding criticism and self-criticism is a fine traditional work style of our party. It is one of the outstanding hallmarks distinguishing our party from any other governing party, and an important aspect of strengthening and improving party leadership. It is unnecessary to worry that launching criticism and self-criticism will adversely affect stability and unity. To overcome liberalization trends by launching criticism and self-criticism is precisely the requirement of preserving stability and unity. The nonanalytic attitude of describing correct and necessary criticism as wielding the big stick and refusing criticism under the pretext of opposing the big stick is completely wrong. The idea of setting the launching of literature and art criticism against practice of the "double hundred" principle is also incorrect. Implementing the "double hundred" principle itself requires the launching of criticism and self-criticism. Only by taking up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism can we succeed in unifying our ideology, marching in step, enhancing the party's combat effectiveness and promoting all work.

The meeting held: It is necessary to stress attitude and methods in criticism. We certainly cannot repeat the leftist errors of the past. We must persistently seek truth from facts, set out the facts and speak reason, and aim at helping people. However, the current problem is that criticism cannot be launched well. In these circumstances, to put attitude and methods in criticism in the first place will be putting the cart before the horse and reversing right and wrong.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a responsible person concerned of the provincial CCP Committee conveyed the committee's understanding and views on implementing the spirit of the central instructions and strengthening ideological leadership, and also answered a number of questions put by the participants. He stressed that the phenomenon of lax and weak leadership is more or less universal. It is not just a problem on the ideological front; it also exists on other fronts. To change the situation of lax and weak leadership is of practical and major significance for all work. Party organizations at all levels must take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. The leaders must dare to speak and take control of things. They must criticize first and apply criticism to stimulate self-criticism, promptly overcome various unhealthy trends, and carry out the necessary and appropriate struggle against liberalization trends to ensure that the party's ideological level on all fronts is enhanced.

#### GUIZHOU'S ZUNYI PREFECTURE FIGHTS DROUGHT

HK010243 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Summary] Party and government leaders in Zunyi Prefecture have taken steps to help calamity stricken areas fight drought and carry out relief work. This prefecture has suffered drought this year, especially in Yuqing, Fenggang, Wuchuan, Meitan and Zunyi Counties. This has caused very great difficulties in production and daily life.

The prefectural CCP Committee and commissioner's office recently held a meeting on fighting drought and carrying out relief work. The meeting stipulated the following measures:

- 1) Ship the state relief materials in good time to the disaster areas. At present 970,000 yuan and 920 tons of materials have been allocated to Yuqing, Fenggang and Wuchuan Counties.
- 2) Allocate more funds to help peasant households in severely stricken areas. By now 210,000 yuan in calamity funds and 7.8 million jin of grain have been allocated to disaster areas.
- 3) The leaders should go down to the basic levels to help solve problems.

The prefecture is now actively carrying out self-salvation through production and working hard to recoup the drought losses.

DUAN JUNYI ADDRESSES BEIJING IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

OWO20311 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee recently held a discussion meeting on problems on the ideological front. Duan Junyi, first secretary of the municipal party committee, pointed out at the meeting that the leadership of party committees at all levels in Beijing Municipality must firmly implement the guidelines of the national discussion meeting on problems on the ideological front. The problem of lax and weak leadership on the ideological front as pointed out in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech is completely applicable to the situation in Beijing Municipality. In light of the actual situation of the work in Beijing, and in accordance with the central guidelines, we must make a realistic summation and examination, conscientiously conduct criticism and self-criticism and make serious efforts to overcome all kinds of erroneous tendencies, particularly the tendency of bourgeois liberalism. The municipal party committee should take the lead in conducting criticism and self-criticism, changing the lax and weak state of leadership on the ideological front, opposing the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalism and paying attention to ideological and political work. The leadership of party committees at various levels in the whole city should do the same.

More than 300 people attended the discussion meeting, including responsible persons and staff members of literary and art, theoretical, educational, press and publishing departments in the city, nearby suburban districts and some of the bureaus and propaganda departments. They conscientiously studied and discussed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, analyzed the manifestations, causes and consequences of the lax and weak state of leadership on the ideological front in light of the situation on each front, in each department and the work of the city as a whole and presented many opinions and suggestions on how to strengthen party leadership over the ideological front and how to conduct criticism and self-criticism.

Liu Daosheng, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting on behalf of the municipal party committee. He said that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, great achievements have been made in our work on the ideological front in Beijing, which must be affirmed, and there have been numerous problems, which must not be ignored.

He said: The ideological trend of bourgeois liberalism has, to varying degrees, manifested itself in Beijing's literary and art, theoretical, press and publishing departments. For example, some erroneous theories and views have surfaced in literary and art circles, and the focus is on rejecting party leadership over literature and art and opposing conducting normal literary and art criticism. The film story "Bitter Love," which is representative of a serious erroneous tendency, was published in the Beijing periodical OCTOBER in 1979. We failed to discover its problems in good time and failed to forcefully criticize it. This is a sign of weakness. Some departments and individuals even objected to criticism of it.

Liu Daosheng said: In continuing to eliminate the influence of the leftist guiding ideology and opposing the tendency of bourgeois liberalism now, our purpose is all for implementing the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session and the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In correcting the leftist guiding ideology, we must not slacken our efforts and must not give up halfway. Meanwhile we must not give up criticism and, if necessary, we must struggle against the existing tendency toward bourgeois liberalism. The laxity and weakness of party committees at all levels are mainly manifest in their weakness and impotence in dealing with the tendency of bourgeois liberalism. We must resolutely correct this state of affairs.

He said: Party organizations at all levels must further study the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and unify our thinking on the basic conclusions of the resolution. Party organizations at all levels must have a sound mental state. If the mental state is not changed, it will be impossible to solve the problem of lax and weak leadership, impossible to conduct criticism and self-criticism and difficult to overcome the tendency toward liberalism.



On behalf of the municipal party committee, Liu Daosheng made concrete arrangements for implementing the guidelines of the national discussion meeting on problems on the ideological front.

#### HEBEI'S JIN MING JOINS IN 'SANITATION LABOR DAY'

OW291944 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 29 Aug (XINHUA)--More than 200,000 office cadres, PLA commanders and fighters, workers, school teachers and students as well as residents in Shijiazhuang, the capital city of Hebei Province, took to the streets today to do physical labor on "sanitation labor day." Led by leading party, government and military cadres, they worked at the assigned railway stations, public squares, streets and lanes and other public places, removing garbage, filling up gullies or trimming trees to give the city a new look.

With the aim of deepening the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, the Shijiazhuang municipal leading party and government organs have designated the last weekend of each month as the citywide "sanitation labor day." August 29 was the first such "sanitation labor day."

Jin Ming, first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee; Jiang Yizhen, second secretary; Jia Ran, first secretary of the Shijiazhuang Municipal CCP Committee; and local military leaders also took part in the sanitation labor.

#### HEBEI CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WHEAT CULTIVATION

HK270547 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Summary] The Hebei provincial government held a conference on wheat 15 to 18 August. The meeting stressed: "We must continue to eliminate leftist influence, do everything possible to sow the wheat well this year and strive for a bumper summer grain harvest next year."

The meeting pointed out: Wheat is one of Hebei's chief grain crops, accounting for about half the grain area in the province. "After the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, Hebei made a slow start and achieved little and hesitant progress in popularizing agricultural production responsibility systems. In particular the systems linking remuneration to output in wheat cultivation have not been instituted as well as in other crops such as cotton, peanuts and maize. The province must therefore regard popularizing the system of linking remuneration to output in wheat cultivation as the cardinal link in increasing wheat production next year, and make great efforts in this respect." It is first necessary to clear up problems of understanding among the cadres.

The meeting held: In the future the province should concentrate efforts on increasing unit and total output, grow wheat in the most suitable localities, and handle properly the relationship between wheat and industrial crops. It is also necessary to harmonize state economic plans with production team decisionmaking powers. The conference outlined a number of technical measures for increasing wheat output.

#### TIANJIN WATER SHORTAGE LEADS TO RATIONING

SK311125 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and people's government issued a decision on 28 August on conserving water to overcome the water shortage. The decision states: Since the autumn of 1979, north China has been hit by a persistent drought rarely seen for many years. The drought is even worse this year. Since 19 large reservoirs--including Miyun, Guanxi and (Beidagang) reservoirs--have dried up, Tianjin Municipality is now facing a serious water supply problem.

The decision states: To get through the crisis we should pay equal attention to water conservation and expansion of water resources, but for now we should concentrate on conservation. Therefore, the following water conservation measures must be resolutely adopted.

We should immediately begin rationing water. Water rationing for the people's daily life, vegetable fields and industrial departments must not be ignored.

The decision states: The lack of water resources constitutes a long-term problem for Tianjin. Therefore, we should be mentally prepared to combat drought for a long time. Industries which consumer large amounts of water should not be allowed to develop. Rice paddy acreage should be reduced.

To solve our water shortage we need varied water resources. At present, we should go all out to promote the project of diverting Luan River water to Tianjin. This is a key measure for solving Tianjin's water supply problem. The municipal CCP Committee and people's government have decided to set up a headquarters for this project. In accord with the State Council's directive, we should accelerate the project to divert water from (Changjiakou), (Dahukeng) and (Hongqiao) reservoirs to Tianjin and actively make surveys, designs and other preparations for construction so as to complete the Luan River diversion project as soon as possible.

The decision states: We should guarantee that the Hai He is kept free of pollution because it has become a cistern for the city supplying water for the people's daily life and production. Plants, enterprises and residents along the Hai He should sign a pledge to protect the river. It is strictly forbidden to discharge pollutants, dispose of rubbish and waste residue, use poison bait to catch fish or swim in water protection areas of the river.

The decision states: During the water shortage we should appropriately reduce water supply for daily use while guaranteeing the water supply required for daily life. When the water supply cannot meet the needs of both industrial departments and the people, priority should be given to the latter.

#### Water Meters for Workers

SK020138 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Summary] Eleven families in the living quarters for staff and workers of the No 4 construction bureau of the Ministry of Railways and the Tianjin material supply plant have paid attention to water conservation since last February, when water meters were installed for each family. The amount of water used so far is only 25 percent of the amount used in the corresponding 1980 period, saving 1,509 tons of tap water. The average monthly per capita water charge has decreased from 0.56 yuan to 0.15 yuan.

QINGHAI: ZHANG GUOSHENG DISCUSSES PROPERTY DISPOSAL

SK020142 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Once the system of assigning farm output quotas for individual households is instituted, how should rural communes and brigades dispose of their collective property? After investigations, Comrade Zhang Guosheng suggested rural collectives should rent what can be rented to commune members on a long-term basis, keep what is useful for the collective and sell property which peasants can make more efficient use of.

Lately, those areas which have implemented the system of assigning farm output quotas for individual households have adopted various policies for disposing of collective property. Some units suggest all property be divided among their members. They argue that since the most important means of production is allotted to individual households and production is run by individual households, there is no need to maintain public property. Some units maintain public property, arguing that maintaining public property means maintaining the collective economy and following the socialist road. Some units do not know how to solve this problem and adopt a passive attitude.

To solve this problem, Governor Zhang Guosheng visited two communes in Minhe County. He traveled to many production teams and commune member households to become acquainted with the situation and hear their views. He discussed this issue with cadres and commune members.

At an August meeting of leading comrades from 20 counties on implementing the system of calculating payments and responsibility in agricultural production, Comrade Zhang Guosheng made such suggestions. He emphasized how essential it is to wisely use all public property in developing production. We should not allow public property to remain idle or to decay.

QINGHAI: CRIMINALS SENTENCED AT RALLY IN XINING

SK290855 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Summary] "The Xining municipal public security, procuratorial and judicial organs held a rally this morning at the railway station square to pronounce sentence on and arrest a number of criminals in accord with the law. Over 50,000 people of all nationalities and from all walks of life in Xining attended the rally. Also present were responsible comrades of the party, government and PLA organs in the city and responsible persons of the municipal public security, procuratorial and judicial departments."

The rally heard the judgment rendered by the municipal intermediate people's court: The hooligan-murderer (Yang Guangchen) was sentenced to death, deprived of political rights for life and executed immediately. (Chen Changyun), a hooligan, was sentenced to a 7-year prison term and deprived of political rights for 3 years. Another murderer, (Xie Qiguang), was sentenced to life imprisonment and deprived of political rights for life. Many other criminals drew prison terms. The municipal public security bureau announced at the rally the arrest of 10 criminals on charges of murder, rape, robbery, hooliganism and smuggling of narcotics.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI ON TEACHING MARXISM-LENINISM

OW311307 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] According to the Shaanxi Provincial People's Broadcasting Station, Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, said at a recent forum on the teaching of Marxism-Leninism in the province's institutions of higher learning: Universities are important places to train cadres.



Our socialist universities must educate the students to adopt the philosophy of revolutionary life and the communist world outlook. To achieve this purpose, the universities must do ideological and political work well among the students. In this regard, what is most important is to do a good job in teaching the political courses in Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: Teachers in political courses should work hard to systematically educate students in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, arm them with revolutionary theory and guide their action with the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method. Party organizations in the schools should take effective measures to strengthen their leadership and ensure the study by students of the political and theoretical courses in Marxism-Leninism. Efforts should be made to enrich the content of teaching in such courses, implement the principle of integrating theory with practice, improve teaching methods and strictly enforce the examination system.

#### SHAANXI RIBAO ON CHARACTERISTICS OF ANARCHISM

HK281458 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Chen Xuehui [7115 1331 2585]: "Opposition to Authority Is the Basic Characteristic of Anarchism"]

[Text] The basic characteristics of anarchism are opposition to any form of state and government, opposition to all power and authority and the seeking of infinite, absolute freedom. Bakunin, an old-line anarchist, said, "Whether it is called the church, a kingdom, a constitutional state, a bourgeois republic or even a revolutionary dictatorship authority is not important. We are hostile to and oppose them all regarding them as the origin of the system of exploitation and autocracy." The proletariat needs authority and this reactionary anarchist viewpoint of being hostile to and opposing any authority played an extremely vile role in corroding, disintegrating and sabotaging the revolutionary cause in the past and is playing the same role at present. During the decade of the Cultural Revolution, the personality cult prevailed and anarchism and ultraindividualism also prevailed because the party's democratic centralism had been damaged. Therefore, it is obviously very important to continue at present to eliminate the pernicious influence of anarchism in order to safeguard stability and unity and the four basic principles.

As early as 100 years ago, when anarchism appeared in the international workers' movement as a kind of anti-Marxist trend of thought and political sect, Marxists waged acute sustained struggle against it. In order to realize their "ideals," anarchists strove to deny the authority of the proletarian political party and the proletarian dictatorship. Because of this, Engels criticized profoundly in his article "On Authority" the reactionary anarchist viewpoint of denying all authority and theoretically proved in a profound way the inevitability and necessity of authority in all societies and economic relations. Because the complexity of large-scale socialized production increasingly expands the scope of authority, it is necessary to have unified leadership and subordination. This is the requirement of the process of production and economic life. If authority is denied, large-scale socialized production cannot be continued and will fall into a chaotic and anarchist state. Facts have proved that "wanting to abolish authority in large-scale industry is tantamount to wanting to abolish industry itself." Therefore, Engels drew this conclusion: "On the one hand, a certain authority, no matter how it is delegated, and on the other hand, a certain subordination, are things which, independently of all social organization, are imposed upon us together with the material conditions under which we produce and circulate products." The force of authority even plays a decisive role in the political field. A capitalist society relies on the authority of the bourgeois dictatorship to maintain its rule and if the proletariat wants to liberate itself, it must overthrow the reactionary political power of the bourgeoisie and establish the proletarian dictatorship.

Without the authority of the proletarian dictatorship, the proletariat will irrevocably lose its victory won by means of sanguinary struggle. In history, the Paris Commune was a great attempt to establish the proletarian dictatorship. If the commune had not relied on the authority of the workers' armed forces to deal with the bourgeoisie, could it have lasted more than a day? To put it in another way, a bitter lesson of the failure of the Paris Commune was that authority was not sufficiently used. Regarding this, Engels sharply pointed out, "Either the anti-authoritarians do not know what they are talking about, in which case they are creating nothing but confusion; or they do know, and in that case they are betraying the movement of the proletariat. In either case they serve the reaction."

Although anarchism is an international phenomenon and not a native product of China, being a kind of petit bourgeois thinking, it spreads easily and has certain support from the people in our country because our country was once a boundless ocean of small-scale production. Proceeding from the world outlook of subjective idealism, anarchists exaggerate indefinitely the role played by individuals, advocate everything for individuals, demand absolute democracy and freedom for individuals, oppose all state machines, oppose all discipline and oppose all political authority. Liu Shifu, an early anarchist in China, once said, "The main principle of anarchism is to oppose power. Therefore, in the spirit of freedom, equality and fraternity, our party rejects and will sweep away the existing evil society with an evil system of the nature of power in order to have a society in accordance with our ideals." The reason why anarchists oppose all political authority and advocate absolute freedom is that they are political representatives of the petite bourgeoisie. Their disorderly and unsystematic theories do not go beyond the category of petit bourgeois ideology. Although the early anarchists in our country were able to see the brutality of the feudal autocratic decadent rule and although they took part in the struggle against feudalism, their dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs developed into hatred for and hostility to all kinds of political authority. Therefore, they were bound to embark on the road of being hostile to and opposing Marxism. As pointed out by Lenin, "Anarchism is the product of despair. It is the psychological state of abnormal intellectuals or vagrants and not the psychological state of the proletariat." At present, there are a handful of people who are poisoned by anarchism, who proceed from the stand of ultra-individualism and one-sided subjective understanding, and who doubt and deny the party's four basic principles. There are also a very few people who desire to see the world plunged into chaos and who with ulterior motives advocate the so-called "absolute freedom and democracy" and bourgeois freedom in the ideological field in order to oppose the party's four basic principles and the proletarian political authority, which we of course will not permit.

We should be aware that among those who advocate and incite anarchism, some are remnants of the "gang of four." They are actually not anarchists but are people who want to have a government. What they oppose is only the party's four basic principles and the authority of party leaders. Their goal is to realize their political ambition of "changing the regime." Of course, this kind of plot is doomed to failure.

Therefore, in the view of most people who are influenced and poisoned by the anarchist trend of thought, the main problem is to eliminate the pernicious influence and to strengthen ideological education. Lenin once stated, "Anarchism is individualism in disguise and individualism is the foundation of the whole anarchist world outlook." In the final analysis, that some people oppose all authority and seek the so-called "absolute freedom" without organization, without discipline, without centralization, without leadership and without a legal system is decided by their individualist world outlook. These people do not understand the objective laws of social development, deny the inevitability and importance of the existence of revolutionary authority, put personal interests above anything else and look upon revolutionary organizational discipline and democratic centralism as obstacles to gaining personal interests.

Therefore, when their words and deeds are restricted and their personal desires cannot be fulfilled, they will easily embark on the road opposing all political authority and will fancy and seek unrestricted ultrademocracy. Anarchism which opposes all political authority is itself a petit bourgeois trend of thought. So it is extremely tempting and deceptive to some petit bourgeois intellectuals. Therefore, it is undoubtedly an important task on the ideological front at present to strengthen Marxist propaganda and education, make a clear distinction between anarchism and socialism and adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, adhere to the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority, the individual being subordinate to the organization, the lower level being subordinate to the higher level and the entire membership being subordinate to the Central Committee. It is necessary to strengthen discipline, resist the influence of the moribund bourgeois thinking and remnants of feudal thinking and overcome the influence of petit bourgeois thinking.

#### BRIEFS

SHAANXI TEXTILE PRODUCTION--Xian, 26 Aug (XINHUA)--During the first 7 months this year, the industrial output value of the textile industrial departments in Shaanxi Province increased by 10.8 percent over the same period last year, and the amount of profit made by the enterprises under the Shaanxi textile company increased by 10 percent. This year, to surmount difficulties caused by shortage of cotton, the provincial textile company and its enterprises have started the business of processing raw materials provided by customers at home and abroad and intensified conservation of raw cotton. So far more than 801,000 kilograms of raw cotton have been conserved. To meet market demands, they have also intensified production of cotton cloth, poplin, gabardine, valitin and other new products. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 26 Aug 81 OW]

XINJIANG WHEAT HARVEST--Urumqi, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--This year the 4.33 million mu of wheat planted by Xinjiang's agricultural and land reclamation units has yielded a bumper harvest with total output up by more than 7 percent compared with last year. This marks the fourth rich year for wheat production since 1978. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0025 GMT 30 Aug 81 OW]



TA KUNG PAO ON ZHONG XIDONG'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Indonesia, Mideast

HK020240 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Sep 81 p 1

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE dispatch: "China and Indonesia Should Restore Diplomatic Relations at an Early Date; There Are No Difficulties for China in This Respect"]

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong said today: Viewed from the interest of peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world, China and Indonesia should restore diplomatic relations at an early date; there are no difficulties for China in this respect.

Zhong Xidong expressed this view when he answered questions raised by foreign correspondents at a press conference held this afternoon for Chinese and foreign correspondents. He also answered questions on China's foreign policy.

He pointed out: China appreciates peace proposals on the Middle East raised by Saudi Arabia. As everyone knows, China always supports the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples for regaining their motherland and maintaining security and stability in this area. The proposals of Saudi Arabia are of positive significance in this respect.

He added: When U.S. Secretary of State Haig visited China, he invited Liu Qinghua, the PLA deputy chief of the General Staff, to visit the United States. China has accepted the invitation. To ensure the success of the visit, it is necessary to make some preparations. The preparations are now being made. However, the date of the visit has not been fixed. This is a sensitive matter and some people like to speculate on it

Zhong Xidong stressed: The neutron bomb is a type of nuclear weapon, and is one of the products of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Chinese Government always maintains that nuclear weapons should be totally prohibited and completely destroyed. We also maintain that the nuclear arms race should be stopped. The two super-powers should, first of all, carry out nuclear disarmament.

## CCP-KMT Cooperation

HK020204 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Sep 81 p 1

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE report: "Zhong Xidong Tells Foreign Correspondents the CCP and KMT Could Cooperate for the Third Time"]

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong in a press conference for Chinese and foreign reporters today said that China hopes that the people of various circles in Taiwan, Overseas Chinese and Chinese people will help to bring about the holding of peaceful negotiations between the CCP and KMT, and struggle together for the success of the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

He said that since the release of "message to compatriots in Taiwan" by the NPC Standing Committee, party and state leaders have on numerous occasions clearly explained the general and specific policies toward Taiwan. For the sake of achieving peaceful unification, the Chinese Communist Party has proceeded from reality and no longer requires the Taiwan authorities to practice socialism. It only hopes that they will genuinely implement the revolutionary three people's principles of Dr Sun Yat-sen. The Taiwan authorities should respect the revolutionary behest of Dr Sun Yat-sen, set national interest above everything else and take the bright road of patriotic reunification.

He also said: The CCP and KMT have already cooperated twice; why can't they cooperate a third time? People who make contributions to the CCP-KMT peaceful negotiations will not be forgotten by the Chinese people.

## Criticism, Self-Criticism

HK020304 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Sep 81 p 1

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE dispatch: "Zhong Xidong Says Launching Criticism Will Certainly Not Affect China's Foreign Policy; It Aims at Correcting Wrong Tendencies on the Ideological and Various Other Fronts--The NPC Will Probably Be Convened This Year but the Date Has Not Been Fixed"]

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong said today that China was launching criticism and self-criticism in ideological circles, but it would not be carried out in the nature of a movement.

Zhong Xidong made this remark in answer to a question by a foreign reporter at a press conference of Chinese and foreign reporters.

He said the launching of criticism and self-criticism was aimed at correcting various wrong tendencies that exist on various fronts, especially on the ideological front. As a work style determined by the CCP at the Seventh CCP National Congress, the launching of criticism and self-criticism is also a necessary step in promoting socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system which we did in the past. However, during the Great Cultural Revolution, the anarchist trend of thought and the growth of extreme individualism undermined this tradition which we are going to resume. Owing to the fact that methods of coming down with the big stick and carrying on a movement were often adopted during the Great Cultural Revolution, everyone has a lingering fear now. It is therefore especially necessary this time that it not be carried out in the manner of a movement or combined attack. The launching of criticism and self-criticism in our country will not in the least affect our country's foreign policy.

In answer to a question what important conference China would convene this year, Zhong Xidong said the NPC would probably be convened at an appropriate time this year but the definite date had not been fixed yet.

A few foreign reporters asked him to talk about Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping's inspection tour of Xinjiang. Zhong Xidong said that this was a routine general inspection. The responsible comrades of the CCP Central Committee have been going down to various places to conduct investigations and studies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This is also a renewal of the party's glorious tradition. Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping not only went on an inspection tour to Xinjiang, but also went on inspection tours to other places in the past. Chairman Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang and others also went to other parts of the country for inspection, some of which have been reported and some have not.

TA KUNG PAO ON U.S. SR-71 PLANE INCIDENT

HK310936 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 31 Aug 81 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Mystery of 'Attack' on U.S. Plane Over the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] Pyongyang Has Not Attacked the U.S. Reconnaissance Plane at All

There has been a tense situation on the Korean Peninsula over the past few days due to the U.S. claim that its reconnaissance plane was attacked. The incident remains a mystery to this day.

The United States said: A North Korean missile fired at an SR-71 plane, which took off from Okinawa, above South Korea's high seas. This missile burst several kilometers away from the U.S. plane. The United States also accused North Korea of opening fire in international airspace, saying that if this kind of incident recurred, the United States would return fire.

Pyongyang said that this is a story invented by the United States and that North Korea did not fire any missile at the U.S. plane. Pyongyang also noted: The United States has continuously conducted reconnaissance in North Korea's airspace over a long period of time in order to seize a chance to provoke a new Korean war....

#### Goldwater Believes in Pyongyang's Statement

There is an interesting thing: Talking about North Korea's denial of firing any ground-to-air missile at the U.S. spy plane, Republican Senator Goldwater, one of the most conservative senators in the United States, has said that it is probably true that North Korea did not fire the missile at the plane. He doubted that Pyongyang could have made such an attempt.

It is known to all that the SR-71 can fly at altitudes above 80,000 feet and that no currently available ground-to-air missile can reach such altitudes. There are apparently various questionable points in the U.S. claim that North Korea fired a ground-to-air missile at its plane.

Pyongyang charged that the SR-71 has intruded into its territorial airspace over 120 times this year. From this we can see that if North Korea wants to attack the SR-71, it should have attacked it a long time ago. When the U.S. patrol boat "Pueblo" intruded into North Korea's territorial waters in January 1968, the boat and all the officers and crew were captured by North Korea. When a U.S. EC reconnaissance plane intruded into North Korea's territorial airspace in April 1969, it was shot down by North Korea. During these two incidents, North Korea returned fire after the United States had intruded into its territorial airspace. The United States was in the wrong during the two incidents and was therefore subjected to the censure of world public opinion.

#### The Relations Between the United States and [North] Korea Have Improved

Compared with the past, during the last few years relations between the United States and North Korea have not been as strained. Moreover, bilateral relations were improved to a certain extent during the Carter administration. In fact, the U.S. SR-71 high-flying reconnaissance aircraft is primarily aimed at the Soviet Union. Why is it that this time Pyongyang attacked the U.S. plane? No wonder Goldwater has said that Pyongyang's denial of firing the missile is true.

North Korea has announced its 12-nautical-mile territorial waters limit. It also announced the establishment of a 50-nautical-mile military area in August 1979. This means that any foreign ship or plane must first get Pyongyang's approval before going over this line. Although the United States declared its nonrecognition of the North Korean 50-nautical-mile military area, up to now the United States has not mentioned the position of the plane nor the position of the missile. This shows that the United States does not necessarily know the situation well.

There is another point that arouses suspicion: The United States first said that North Korea fired the missile. On the next day, it said that it is "affirmed that North Korea fired the missile." It added: "If this kind of incident recurs, the United States will return fire and might launch a counterattack." The Reagan administration has taken an uncompromising stand but it has no facts to support its groundless assertion.

#### The Reagan Administration Is Creating a Tense Atmosphere on Purpose

Relating the recent incident in which Libyan military planes were shot down by the United States during a U.S. maneuver in the Mediterranean to the missile incident over the Korean Peninsula, some Western strategists have deemed that Reagan is currently pursuing his tough policy on opposing the Soviet Union. The shooting down of the Libyan military planes was a show of force purposely put on by the United States for Al-Qadhafi. The current threat against North Korea is also aimed at showing U.S. toughness toward the Soviet Union. If this is a true picture, the North Korean assertion that the United States invented the story about the attack on the SR-71 plane is highly believable.



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